PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 311 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	...	...
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	...	...
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	...	...
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th "	Kashmir ..	9000	...	...
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Rhiva ..	9000	...	...
12th "	Medina ..	12500	...	...
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	...	...
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	...	...
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th "	Karmala ..	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8300	Nil ..	...
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Jan. '16	Chakla ..	Karachi, to Connect with Dumr at Karachi, for Persian Gulf passengers only.
3rd "	Pundua ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
3/4 "	Linga ..	Karachi direct. *

* on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinia Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4175	5th Jan	16th Jan
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6326	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yeborofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
EuropaMaru	3078	S. Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru.	4073	T. Iyata	18th Jan	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru.	4638	T. Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
41, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Ca ro.	A & C	7672	.....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	.....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	16th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR..La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zangkar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

NEW YEAR 1916.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. A 13

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

C. M. S. HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPORE.—WANTED a B.Sc. to teach Physics and Chemistry, salary Rs. 70 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications and experience. Must join post January 3rd, 1916. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 1006

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTER, Rs. 175—5—200. Government Service. Begin work 5th February, 1916. Apply soon, with testimonials stating qualifications, age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1001

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' School. Stipend, Rs. 150—5—175. Government Service. Begin work February 5th, 1916. Apply with testimonials, stating age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1003

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.—WANTED a PRINCIPAL with experience of teaching in English Schools. Must be a graduate of a British University. Salary. Rs. 600—700 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY 1002

APPLICATIONS will be received by THE CHAIRMAN, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1916, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non-pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials, with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman,
Colombo Port Commission,
Colombo, 21st December, 1915. 1005

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applicants should state age, qualifications occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompanied by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B.3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 18th December, 1915. 1004

WANTED

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2717

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AUCTION SALE—Ford LANDAULETT CAR, (1915 model) in perfect running order, on Friday 31st instant at 5-30 p.m. on account of concerned by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at A. C. Collinge & Co., Hugh Road. 2751

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NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 29th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY and SONS regret very much to inform the gentlemen invited at the Evening Party to be held at Tardeo at 9 p.m. on Friday, the 31st instant, to meet the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, that owing to an oversight, in some cases, no mention of the lady members of the family of those invited was made in the invitation cards. As there is little time left to issue fresh cards Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons apologise for this unfortunate omission and respectfully request the lady members of the families of the gentlemen invited to kindly accept this invitation and honour Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons by their presence.

29th December, 1915. 2757

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE Bank will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1915. 2703

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INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
VII OF 1913.

With Notes of Case-law thereon.
Together with Appendices containing other minor acts analogeous to the subject.
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SELECT OPINIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:— . . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House. . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.

Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.

The Hon. Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me much pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.

The Hindustan Review, Vol. XXXII, Oct. Nov. 1915:—Of the recent enactments of the Imperial Legislative Council, one of the most important is the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which has consolidated the law on the subject. We welcome, therefore, a compresensive and fully annotated edition of it such as is now available in the almost monumental edition brought out by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar. The book also comprises the texts with annotations of the (1) Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, (2) Government Savings Banks Act V of 1873, (3) Presidency Banks Act XI of 1876, (4) Religious Societies Act I of 1880, (5) Bankers' Books Evidence Act XVIII of 1891, (6) Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, (7) Provident Insurance Societies Act V of 1912 and (8) Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912. The volume is thus a complete collection with comprehensive annotations of the Acts and Rules on a subject of great importance and is exhaustive in its scope and treatment. Under each section the case-law bearing on it or component parts of it which has, or have been the subject of judicial notice has been given, with a note, as brief as the circumstances of each such case may admit of bringing, prominently to the view of the reader, the point of importance dealt with by the decision. Where the Indian case-law is insufficient to explain the section, English case-law has been indented upon, wherever necessary. Another special feature of this edition is that all the cases for all the available reports in this country are consulted and noted. A copious subject-index and tables of cases are added to facilitate reference. We may say with confidence that Mr. Rangacharier's work is long destined to be the standard treatise on the Law of Companies in India.

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The fine Romantic Dramas
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A la carte service will be available on the ground floor and first floor Restaurants.

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Special dinner at Rs. 5 per head will be served on both nights.

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Ch. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel and Green's Restaurant.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
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The Great Film
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Lord Lytton's famous story which was immortalised by Sir Henry Irving.
Special Orchestral Music selected by London's leading film-music expert.

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The Story of this Film will be published in a Serial form by the Leading Daily
"THE TIMES OF INDIA:"
Having been written
By Arthur B. Reeves,
one of America's best short story writers.

The size of the Times will be increased by four pages, two of which will be occupied by this story
EVERY SATURDAY.

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Our Theatre is being fitted up with a special Balcony for the reception of our better class patrons, and a number of gifts in the shape of Hats for Ladies, Tie-Pins for Gents and special Music booklets will be given away Free.

Watch for further particulars of this Tremendous Film.

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ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS
Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas
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GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHAKATIC
Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
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Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
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The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.
Admission fees:
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Tickets can be had at Mandli's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road, from 24th Inst.
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New Year Eve, December 31st.
GRAND DOMINO DANCE
ALL DANCERS MUST WEAR DOMINO MASKS.
This will be the most notable of all the X'mas Festivities. We have made records in the old days but on this occasion we are
"ALL OUT"
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SEE THIS
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
The great Novelty Dance
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DARK—DISMAL—DREARY
DOMINO—WALTZ.
On this night also we have decided to hold a series of Competition Dances:—
WALTZ COMPETITION.
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Each dance will be judged by competent judges. We guarantee a fair field and no favour and valuable prizes will be awarded.
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Friday, 31st Dec. Saturday 1st Jan.
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Only 2 performances
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SHANKAR B. MUJUMDAR,
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"THE EVENT OF THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31st.

"THE EVENT OF THE X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON FESTIVITIES.

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is the one time of the year when every one is out for enjoyment, and though for many years the Skating Rink has always held its place as the big Fun Palace, this year we are going to make things hum. Everything that will tend to make Xmas happy and enjoyable will be done at the Rink for those who come along Domino Night.

WALTZ COMPETITION

We shall hold a Waltz Competition Night and this will endeavour to find the daintiest pair in this City. All Dancers **MUST WEAR DOMINOES** and competent judges will decide the winning couple.

HANDSOME PRIZES TO THE WINNERS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL

ON

Friday Night, January 14th.

DARK DISMAL DREARY DOMINO WALTZ

COME ALONG AND SEE THIS NOVELTY DANCE. ABSOLUTELY THE MOST DELIGHTFUL WHIRL EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY.

THE ADMISSION ON

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Rs. 2 Gentleman and One Lady.

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is a most apt quotation when one speaks of the Elysium Rink. Designed on the most modern lines, built with a view to create healthy exercise in enjoyable surroundings, the Rink has made a great name in this City. For the festive season we have made exceptional arrangements and the decorations will surpass anything yet seen in this City. Now come along Domino Night.

TWO-STEP COMPETITION

One of the most popular dances in any programme and as so many have asked us to put forward a Competition, we feel sure we shall have a full role of Entries. All dancers **MUST WEAR DOMINOES** and we shall ask those who know how to find the winners.

PRIZES WORTH WINNING WILL BE PRESENTED

WE SHALL OFFER "SOME" RICH PRIZES

CARNIVAL NIGHT

THAT'S

Friday Night, January 14th.

DOMINO MASKS CAN BE HAD AT SOUNDY & Co. at 12 Annas each.

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NEAR NANA SHANKAR SETH'S BUNGALOW, THAKORDWAR, GIRGAUM.

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RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANGSHA.

RATES AS USUAL.

K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The disturbance affecting south of the peninsula is passing away. The depression which entered northwest India recently is slowly moving eastwards and has so far only given little snow in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in western Himalayas and scattered rainfall in north-east India.

SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

Another winter depression has made its appearance over the Simla hills to-day. Snow which is now falling thickly, promises to be heavy and more extensive than the previous one.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.924	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.3	,,
Dew Point	69.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.729	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85 2	,,
Minimum do. do.	74.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,NNW,NNE	
Movement of Wind do. do.	365	Miles.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. A 17

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 22 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lighly or morerately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air remains damper than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at some stations but has become normal during the day.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature remains above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day. The disturbance in north-west India has moved slightly eastwards and is shown to-day as a depression over the east Punjab and the west United Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the north and the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under the division "General Remarks" for "confined in" read "confined to."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 29th December 1915 was 30.144 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	76.5	61.5	77	0	..	—1.48
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	78.3	64.6	54	0.27	..	—0.64
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.5	41.5	50	0.08	..	—0.23
Rawalpindi	68.5	38.3	70	0.19	..	—0.62
Lahore	68.8	51.3	54	0.15	..	—0.27
Hissar	81.1	51.1	59	0.02	..	..
Ambala	74.7	44.1	68	0.22	..	—0.56
Delhi	77.6	53.0	61	0.02	..	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.1	57.1	66	0	..	—0.36
Mainpuri	79.1	50.1	75	0.01	..	—0.54
Jhansi	79.9	54.4	64	0.24	..	—0.11
Cawnpore	77.8	52.1	90	0	..	—0.48
Allahabad	73.3	52.2	82	0.14	..	0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.7	39.8	44	0	..	—0.19
Karachi	77.7	58.9	84	0	..	—0.42
Ajmer	79.0	54.4	45	0.05	..	—0.37
Jaipur	79.5	53.1	67	0.11	..	—0.24
Kotah	82.6	57.6	66	0	..	—0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	84.0	51.3	67	0	..	—0.15
Dwarka	85.3	61.5	71	0.19	0.13	
Veraval	78.8	62.3	57	0	—7.38	
Rajkot	85.3	53.3	50	0	—0.28	
Bhavnagar Para	84 0	60.0	69	0	—0.5	
Surat	87.9	62.9	77	0	—0.16	
Ahmedabad	85.0	59.9	55	0	—0.19	
Deesa	87.6	56.8	57	0	—0.16	
Neemuch	79.6	52.2	62	0.06	—0.26	
Indore	77.9	55.3	92	0.66	—0.13	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.3	51.1	79	0.15	—0.57	
Saugor	78.1	58.6	74	0.09	—0.82	
Hoshangabad	77.1	53.3	84	0.12	—0.79	
Khandwa	81.0	54.1	80	0.63	—0.07	
Akola	80.2	57.6	90	1.72	—0.63	
Amraoti	79.1	60.5	79	0.45	—0.64	
Nagpur	79.8	55.7	89	0.16	—1.06	
Chanda	81.7	56.8	83	0.62	—0.41	
Raipur	79.2	55.7	78	0.33	—0.35	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	72.0	80	0.09	—0.36	
Ratnagiri	91.1	72.7	57	0.81	0.27	
Mormugao	86 2	73 2	87	0.94	—0.20	
Karwar	89.2	72.9	73	1.07	—0.78	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.6	58.1	79	0.16	—0.45	
Ahmednagar	77.2	58.6	97	3.40	2.46	
Poona	81.4	58.9	88	0.33	—0.68	
Sholapur	84.3	58.3	78	1.27	—0.08	
Bijapur	81.9	60.1	76	0.43	—0.74	
Belgaum	76.8	59.8	88	1.70	—0.99	
Aurangabad	73.5	58.4	84	1.82	1.06	
Nizamabad (Indur.)	81.3	55.3	79	0.88	0.17	
Hyderabad	78.5	59.6	80	0.79	—0.26	
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.3	74.1	63	2.17	4.94	
Calicut	80 8	75.3	80	13.29	7.46	
Cochin	91 1	73.7	70	8.84	1.01	
Colombo	85.4	73.6	94	0.18	27.13	9.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	67.2	85	20.73	14.72	
Bellary	84.1	63.7	68	7.28	5.20	
Cuddapah	87 2	65.7	79	9.44	5.22	
Madras	85 0	70 6	89	21.20	2 36	
Bangalore	77.6	61 8	80	3.60	0.30	
Coimbatore	77 9	69 2	81	6.76	2.48	
Trichinopoly	82.3	71.1	84	12.73	5.29	
Negapatam	80.5	72 8	85	0.46	24.23	—2.10

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.
WED	29	m	3 42	26	8	29	m 10 17	18 11
			4 41a	24	7		9 55a	20 7
THUR	30	m	4 31	25	3	30	m 11 20	18 5
			6 0a	24	10		11 15a	21 5
FRI.	31	m	5 30	25	11	31	m 0 27a	17 8
	Jan.		7 21a	25	7	Jan.		
SAT.	1	m	1 26	28	5	1	m 7 34	19 7
			1 16a	25	5		7 56a	17 3
SUN	2	m	1 55	28	1	2	m 8 9	19 6
			3 55a	25	2		7 29a	17 9
MON	3	m	9 4	26	2	3	m 3 29	20 6
			10 30a	29	2		3 21a	14 9
TUE	4	m	10 4	26	10	4	m 4 24	19 7
			11 16a	30	2		4 12a	14 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 11m.	,, 6h. 10m
,, 30 (Thursday)	,, 7h 11a.	,, 6h. 11m
,, 31 (Friday)	,, 7h 12m.	,, 6h. 11m
Jan. 1 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 8m
,, 2 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 9m
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 13m
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter ,, ,, 30d 6h 28-8 a.m.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 48 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

COMMERCIAL.

JAPAN'S COMPETITION.

Reference has been made in market reports to samples of shirtings of Japanese make which would stand comparison with the production of good Lancashire manufacturers. This competition is not confined to shirtings, and it is said that shippers in Manchester have before them samples of a considerable range of Japanese goods, including dhooties with coloured borders. It has generaly been supposed that the Japanese standard of labour was not equal to the production of these high-class goods, and it is possible of course that samples produced under special conditions may give a wrong impression of the possibilities of manufacture generally. The Japanese are taking increasing quantities of American cotton, and it is probable that these goods are made from it, though it is not certain that they are; possibly they may take a little more trouble over Indian cotton than Lancashire spinners—with their operatives to placate—are able to do.

The rather disturbing circumstance is that the Japanese are not merely making these goods, but are offering them at remarkably low prices. Of course they have advantages over British manufactures now. The artificial conditions of the cotton supply induced by the state of American exchange, the shortage of labour, which has increased the cost of production and caused a rapid advance in yarn, and the great increases in freight and other expenses have helped to make British goods comparatively dear. Japan's labour is always cheap, it has low frieghts, and it is possible enough that some form of bounty or special rates help the manufacturer or shipper. And, probably, these goods of theirs represent a policy of dumping or the deliberate intention to make an attack on British trade while at a disadvantage. It is disagreeable, but it is the sort of thing that the British have to face and have faced before. It is impossible while the war is on to estimate the menace, but it is well that it should not disregard it.

FAVOURABLE JAPANEES TRADE BALANCE.

Japan is benefitting considerably from the shifting of trade to different centres as a result of the European war and also by the sale of munitions. This year the monthly official returns have shown successive increases in exports, and the latest available figures give the September exports as £6,882,476, an increase of £2,567,207, equal to 37 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month last year. Articles wholly manufactured account for a large proportion of the increase, the exports in this section being nearly double the amount recorded last year. For the nine months exports amounted to £49,523,605, an increase of £4,066,528. On the other hand, imports for the nine months were smaller to the extent of £8,750,924 at £41,078,762. The result is an excess of exports of £8,444,843 against an excess of imports of £4,372,609 for the nine months of 1914. Thus the balance of trade has moved in Japan's favour to the extent of £12,817,452. Before the war imports were frequently in excess of exports, and the present situation explains the large exports of gold to Japan and the reduction of her debt in this country.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	—
" " Imports	32,000
Mid. Americans	7.78
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 12.16 Mar. 12.41
New York Official noon call	Jan. 12.17 Mar. 12.42
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 11.91 Mar. 12.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000	
Total Imports	32,000	
Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December	7.57	+13
Dec.-Jan.	Dropped in transmission.	
Jan.-Feb.		
Feb-March		
March-April		
April-May	7.44	
May-June.	7.39	+13
June-July	7.36	
July-Aug	7.32	
Aug-Sept	7.14	
Sept-Oct.	6.97	+10
Oct-Nov.	6.92	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
December	7.44	7.60
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	7.59
Jan.-Feb.	7.41	7.58
Feb.-Mar.	7.38	7.57
Mar.-April.	7.36	7.54
April-May	7.31	7.49
May-June.	7.26	7.44
June-July.	7.23	7.40
July-Aug.	7.19	7.36
Aug.-Sept.	7.04	7.19
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	7.02
Oct.-Nov.	6.82	6.97

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.30
" " Fine	5 45
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.65
" " Fine	5 90
" Broach Good	6.57
" " Fully Good	6 85
" " Fine	7.00
" Scinde Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.30
" " Fine	5.45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 28th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,092,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,674,000

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

Strong with Extensive Demand.

TONE OF YARNS.

Dearer.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 28th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent ..	Nil.
Futures at New York January..	12.16
Previous closing Price	12.14
Futures at New York March ..	12.41
Previous closing price	12.34
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.35
Previous price	12.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.75
Previous price	11.75
Futures at New Orleans January	11.94
Previous prices	11.97
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.27
Previous prices	12.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.73.25
Silver Commercial Bars.. ..	54⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	25⅞
Closing Tone of Silver :—Mint Continental and India buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	5 3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4⅜
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£430,000
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 40,00,000 @	1/4 1/8
Consols. 2½ % ..	58½+½
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal ..	52¼−¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.80¾	unchgd.
Government Securities 3% ..69¼	
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.75

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 28th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 89⅝
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 57⅜

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 28th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,640,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.-Feb, Sellers 62/9

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs—Feb-Mar. Sellers 63/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April Steamer Paid 64

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. nominal 76

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb nominal 77

Calcutta Linseed.—Dec.-Jan. Value 77/6

Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Sellers 66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Value. 69/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers. £13-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85½
Copper Braziers	£115
Yellow Metal	13½
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-18-0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	20
July-Sept. Nominal	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
December. New Crop	20/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	22
July-Sept. Nominal	19 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. New Crop	22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	19/7½
Tone of sugar is firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Buyers	3/5
Ceylon Rubber January.	3/8½ to 3/9½

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. A 16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The market to-day opened easy with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 285½, but later on the arrival of telegrams showing higher advices from the other side, prices advanced Rs. 1/2. Some business was done in Good Broach and Fully Khandesh styles.

Ready Cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach April 287.

Fully Good Bengal January 220.

Fully Good Khamgaum Akola January 258.

Messrs PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	294		286	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	228/9	219	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Benguls	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	222	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	235	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277/8	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	277/8	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm., ..	257/8	..	..	"
Do.	256	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H G Weaterns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagsikote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 29th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	232	223	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	246	234	224	..Ready N. C.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	229	218	..1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	226	216	..Ready N. C.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	220	210	..1/25 Jan. 16.
	..	240	228	..Ready N. C.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	236	224	..1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	..	245	..Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	260	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	258	250	..Ready N. C.
	..	260	252	..Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm	..	258	250	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	254	..Ready N. C.
Oommawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	253	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	268	260	.. Ready N. C
Poolgaum(M.G)	..	265	257	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal(M.G.)	..	274	266	.. Ready N. C.
	..	270	262	..1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	280	272	.. Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	278	270	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	280	272	.. Ready N. C.
	..	280	272	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	294	..	.. Feb.-March.
	..	293	..	286 1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	234	222	.. Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	260 Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	272 Ready O. C
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	256 Ready O. C
	..	..	..	249 Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	272 Ready O. C

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of 5 maunds allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th December, 1915:—

Cotton	31,333 Bales.
Wheat	23,636 cwts.
Linseed	3,698 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	728 "
Ginjellyseed	7,802 "
Poppyseed	666 "
Groundnuts	24,777 "
Castorseed	6,666 "
Rice	4,417 "
Myrabollams	3,708 "
Cottonseed	40,822 "
Mowraseed	545 "
Gram	4,043 "
Joowar	4,356 "
Maize	120 "
Barley	1,809 "

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference.
Khandesh ..	84,573	8,634 pl.	75,939
Central India ..	20,292	1,130 pl.	19,162
Barsi & Nagar ..	54,135	4,551 pl.	49,584
Berar	161,637	39,670 pl.	121,967
Central Provinces	34,620	21,134 pl.	13,486
Compta & Dharwar	40,131		
North-Westerns.	24,039		
Coconada.	6,332	16,098 pl.	64,937
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,633		
Dholleras.. ..	35,156	5,189 pl.	29,967
Broach	4,407	99 pl.	4,308
Rajputana ..	21,836		
N. W. Prov. ..	199,359	84,965 pl.	206,293
Sind-Punjab. ..	70,068		
Persian ..	372	21 pl.	351
American ..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	171	447 —	276
Other Sorts ..	1,933	788 pl.	1,145
Total ..	769,689	182,726 pl.	586,963

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 29th—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 15 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 13 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 11 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	8 0 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 10 0	4 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12	3
Linseed May	9 6	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13.32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. January.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	191½
60 d-s Hongkong	139½
Do. Shanghai	182½
60 d-s Yokohama	155

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C 15

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14-0
Australian Do	24-15-0
Bombay Do	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	66-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a further advance in rates was recorded. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood steady.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 432½ closed at Rs. 430.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,037½, Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,300 improved to Rs. 1,315 and closed at Rs. 1,302½.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,900, Kohinoors to Rs. 64 and Currimbhai to Rs. 222½.

Indore Malwas were quoted at Rs. 230.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 217½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 219.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 169. Deferred opened at Rs. 285 advanced to Rs. 290, but closed at Rs. 286.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 932½.

Alcock and Ashdowns improved to Rs. 400.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95½.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 25th December, 1915.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th December, 1915.		
G. I. P Rly ..	19,47,800	2,10,64,107
A. D. C. Rly. ..	62,400	6,94,150
B. K. Rly ..	4,000	58,519
C. B. Rly. ..	5,100	61,646
Total ..	20,18,800	2,18,78,422
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Dec 1914.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	15,84,125	1,71,05,404
A. D. C. Rly. ..	75,200	7,31,478
B. K. Rly. ..	1,800	23,269
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	16,61,125	1,78,60,151
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 3,63,175	+ 39,58,703
A. D. C. Rly. .	— 12,800	— 37,328
B. K. Rly. .	+ 2,200	+ 35,250
C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 25th October, 1915.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th October, 1915. ..	16,400	1,20,662
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th December, 1914 ..	5,705	58,142
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 10,695	+ 62,520

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th December, 1915. ..	1,200	13,719
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th December, 1914. ..	973	13,649
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 227	+ 70

(Continued from Column 5.)

Bank; 1 bale cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T Yuasa.

Kirin Maru (s) 8 cwts. genda horns, S. Vazir.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 29.

S. S. Meteor from Balikpapan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2,700 tons kerosine oil, 26 drums lubricating oil, 25 casks grease.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—2 tins pearls, 2 bundles specie, 156 bags 7 bundles sharkfins, 52 Nos. horses 205 boxes 1 case 4,442 baskets 2,352 bags dates, 5 bags C. seeds, 8 bags dry fruit, 5 cases fishmaws, 162 bags almond seeds, 176 bags raisins, 38 bundles dry fish, 15 cases medicine, 55 cases nails, 1 bag old copper pieces, 2 bags old brass pieces, 128 bags old brass dust, 28 bundles sowa seeds, 1,271 bales cotton, 20 kegs paint, 24 bags apricots, 1,669 bags rice, 1,477 bags wheat, 25 bales gunny bags, 512 bags bajree.

S. S. Nippon from Christania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—300 drums carbide, 165 packages 321 reels 5,227 bales paper, 1,044 bundles planned boards, 2,186 cases sterilized milk, 30 cases sterilized cream, 2 barrels cement, 50 cases acetic acid, 3 cases stoves, 25 cases shoes, 565 boxes 197 packages 7,552 kegs nails.

S. S. Caledonia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—14 cases drug, 30 cases ammonia gas, 2 cases clocks, 6 cases preserves, 14 cases prunes, 20 cases wine, 1 case gold leaf, 200 packages nails, 38 cases saffron, 50 cases 1 box 18 packages provisions, 5 cases confectionery, 1 case linens, 1 bale cotton, 1 case cottons, 2 cases perfumery, 648 cases 7 packages brandy, 1 case cigars, 6 cases musical instruments, 1 case ham, 2 cases assayes, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case cake, 2,614 casks cement, 2 cases soap, 1 case saddlery, 235 bars silver, 11 boxes bar gold, 1 case apples, 126 bales tobacco, 3 packages woollens, 1 case cigarettes, 1 box specie, 39 bags cummin seed.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B 11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.

Aureole	Barker	Abadan
Okla	Pratt	Rangoon

Dec. 29th

Upada	Ducat Amos	Rangoon
Rangoon Maru	Kusano	Kobe
Capri	Vincinjo	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29.

Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papan
Montebello	Grimalash	Genoa
Doric	Shaddick	Dunkirk
Shirala	Galgey	Durban

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer—	Bound for	Sailing Date
Hejaz	Aden	Dec. 29.

S. S. Aureole:—The steamer Aureole, 2,553 tons, Captain G. F. Barker, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel on board.

S. S. Okla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okla, 3,436 tons, Captain E. W. Pratt, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain G. W. Ducat Amos, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,844 tons, Captain T. Kusano, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Capri, 2,953 tons, Captain C. Vincinjo, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dorie:—The steamer Dorie, 2,056 tons, Captain T. Shaddick, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain J. F. Galgey, sailed yesterday for Durban and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette (Extra):—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday.

S. S. Ume Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ume Maru (Homeward Bound) arrived at Kobe on the 28th instant.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 28th instant.

Wednesday, 29th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Kirin Maru	Asaki	N. Y. Kaisha
G. Richard Nordraack	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
H. Courland		S. N. & Co
P. & O. Qaeda	Nelson	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Nettavati	B. S. N. Co
Banadura	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster		D. Nanji & Son
2 Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
4 Forerie	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
7 Siracusa	Mortala	Italian S. N. Co
9 Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
10 & 11 Vancouver	Pludlay	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
3 Sippoo	Lindguist	W. & A. G. & Co
5 al dorda	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Minnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aureole	Barker	
Barpoa	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Capri	Vincinjo	Italian S. N. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Lorina	T. M. & Co
Kharroo	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Kusano	N. Y. Kaisha
Sequela	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
Upada	Ducat Amos	M.M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 566 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 67 bales wool, N. Goculdas; 41 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 70 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 47 bales wool, R. M. Kooka; 1 bale goat pair, R. M. Kooka; 125 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey & Co.; 209 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 7,520 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 750 cwts. raisens, R. Jewandas & Co.; 261 tons linseed oil cake, New Moffusil Co.; 50 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 641 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Weardale (s) 3,031 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia (s) 49 bales cotton yarn, Lyon Lord & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 4,940 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.; 3,960 cwts. peas, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji & Co.; 2,738 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4,002 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 160 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 48 cases indigo, Chambers & Co.

FOR HULL.

Vancouver (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, R. Purshotum & Co.; 4,002 cwts. cotton seed, A. Rhimji.

Bilbster (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 766 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 3,503 cwts. linseed, C. Boggano & Co.

Capri (s) 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 2,002 cwts. rapeseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 6,997 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri (s) 1,600 bales cotton, E. Spenner & Co.; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 6,000 cwts. wheat, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Europa Maru (s) 25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sardinia (s) 9 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Europa Maru (s) 30 casks castor oil, Latham Abercombe & Co.

FOR TANSIN.

Sardinia (s) 30 cases opium, M. M. & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 1 cwt. shakfins, A. A. Fazli; 29 cwts. fishmaws, A. A. Fazli.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3 boxes gold sovereigns, Yokohama Specie

(Continued in Column 4.)

JAPANESE
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GERMAN PILSENER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND
The Best Brands in Japan, Nothing to match them in quality
Sole Agents.
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Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK WAY TO RESTORE YOUR SHATTERED HEALTH
USE THE
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
which are a sure cure for Constipation, Brain-fag, Weak memory, Mental and Physical Weakness, etc.
Price Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road—Bombay.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Office, we are accepting.
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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referees sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.
Press Conference, Subjects Committee's "Manday," Congress grounds, 9-45 a.m.
All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 8 a.m.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, Empire Theatre, Fort, 12-30 to 4.30 p.m.
Entertainment to President and Members of Moslem League by Hindus of Bombay, Congress Pandal, 9.30 to 11 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

FRIDAY, December 31.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.
Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons' Evening Party to Presidents of Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League, Tardeo, 9 p.m.
All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Telegu Sammelan, Kamatipura Bazar.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd Day, Empire Theatre, Fort, 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Day.
Bombay 4th Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
December, 30.

Embarkation:—To-day Thursday the 30th inst. (S. S. Coocyana) Alexandra Dock Jetty end 7 a.m. "A" and "C" Troops.
Musketry:—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "D" Troop on Sunday morning next the 2nd proximo. The Troop Leader to arrange for 8 men of his Troop to attend.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lieut-Col.,
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—L'Entente Cordiale ..... Allier
Overture.—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse.—Destiny ..... Baynes
Excerpts from The Ballet Egyptian Luigini
Song (cornet solo) The Star of Bethlehem ..... Adams
Bell Solo.—The Bells of Auld Lang Syne Partridge
Galop.—John Peel ..... Hunt

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Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The fifth lecture of the series arranged under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School will be delivered to-night by Mr. S. K. Naique, on "Mr. Malbari" in Gamdevi Municipal Boys' School at 9-15 p.m.

DEATH BY SULPHURIC ACID.

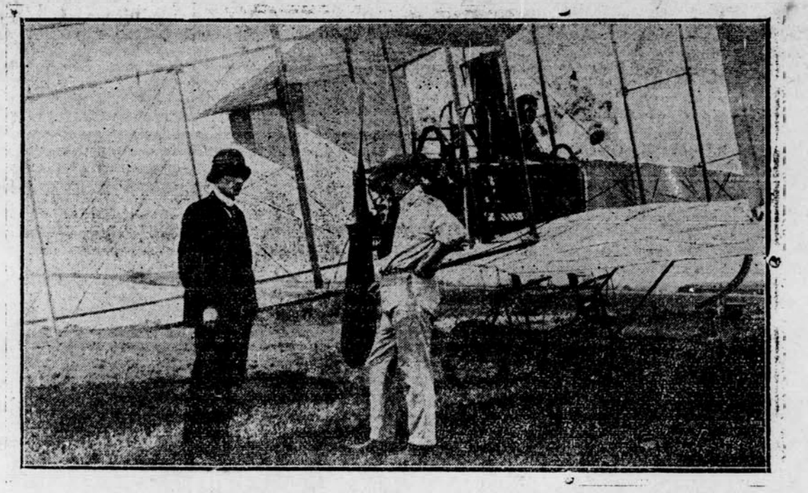
This morning, Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Moreshwar Babaji, a silver-smith, aged about thirty, residing at Kandawadi.

Deceased's wife died about three years ago. Since then he had been strange in his manner. About a week ago he was found lying unconscious in his room and a bottle of sulphuric acid lying near him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he regained consciousness and admitted having taken the acid, because he said such was his fate. He died in the hospital yesterday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Among the passengers who left Calcutta yesterday by the Bahratta was Mr. Cyril Butler, brother of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

MR. A. J. ROBERTS--WIRELESS AND AVIATION EXPERT.



Explaining his latest invention, an aeroplane with gyroscopic control to ensure stability, to General R. S. Baden-Powell. Mr. Roberts will commence his demonstrations next week at the Excelsior.

Official and Personal.

The entertainment to the President and the members of the Moslem League to be given on behalf of the Hindus of Bombay will take place to-night between 9-30 and 11 p.m., on the grounds of the Indian National Congress Pandal.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, died on Tuesday. Sir Ranbir Singh was for some time a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and had been ill for some months.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Sutherland, I.M.S., Principal, Medical College, Lahore, with Princess Bamba Dhulip Singh, grand-daughter of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab, was solemnised on the 25th December at Lahore before Mr. Tollinton, District Magistrate, Lahore, and the Registrar of Civil Marriages under the English Act. The function was a purely private one. The two attesting witnesses were the Hon.. Mr. Justice Rattigan and Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Melville, I.M.S.

Babu Saroda Charan Mitra, late Judge, Calcutta High Court, and Rai Bahadur Jawala Pershad, President-elect, have arrived at Lahore in connection with the Kayastha Conference which meets to-day.

THE SKATING RINK.

HOLIDAY SPORTS.

With a view to providing an attractive programme for skaters during the holidays, the management of the Bombay Skating Rink have organised a good programme on which they are to be heartily congratulated. To-morrow being New Year's eve, the usual evening session will be held in addition to the morning session from 9 to 11. A Band will be in attendance and skaters will have a capital selection of music provided for their entertainment. The management have also arranged to have a Domino dance from 9-30 p.m. to-morrow. On New Year's Day the practice session will not be held. For this a special skating festival will be substituted, which will last from 9 to 11 a.m., and the Band will be in attendance. Further attractions will be provided in the shape of sports which will invest the proceedings with zest and excitement. These sports will take place on the 4th of January, 1916 and skaters intending to compete are requested to see the programme of events and decide upon entering, so as to enable the management to draw it up on such lines as will prove popular with competitors of all ages. We wish Mr. Soundy every success in his endeavours to provide amusement for the public. He is always open to suggestions and always carries them out if practicable.

FRERE ROAD COLLISION.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an enquiry at the Coroner's Court, yesterday morning, on view of the body of Maria Balii, a labourer aged about thirty-five.

Mahomed Chand, a cart-driver, said that yesterday afternoon, his cart was tied to another cart behind, by a rope. The hind cart contained a long beam, which was being taken to the Alexandra Dock. The carts had to cross the Port Trust Railway lines on the Frere Road. Witness' cart crossed the railway line when witness saw a train at a distance of about forty paces from him. The train was coming very fast. Several persons shouted out to stop the engine but it did not, and struck against the hind cart and carried it along about ten paces. This caused the beam to fall. The cart was upset and broke. Four men, including the deceased, were walking with the cart, two in front and two behind, holding the beam to keep it from wobbling. One of the bullocks was killed. Deceased who was at the rear, holding the beam, was knocked down and was taken to the hospital, where he died in the evening.

Questioned by Abdul Sidhi, the engine driver of the train, who was present before the Court, witness said, he saw no rope thrown across the road as a barrier.

Raghu Rukhma, driver of the hind cart, corroborated the above witness and said that there was no rope across the road, and the engine did not whistle. There was a curve on the line where the accident occurred, and one could not see the trains coming, for any great distance.

Raghunath Narayan, p. c. No. 1729 I, who was on duty at the spot, said there was no rope barrier stretched across the road, no bell was rung and there was no danger flag flying.

Deputy-Inspector Doran said persons approaching the line from the Frere Road, could not see an engine approaching from the south, till quite close to the line, owing to the Port Trust Hamalage office obstructing the view.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused through the collision of a train with a cart.

FAMINE IN BANKURA.

AN APPEAL.

A great calamity has befallen the district of Bankura owing to long drought and failure of crop, so much so, that deaths actually due to starvation are becoming more and more frequent; children are being sold; and the sight of "absolute skeletons," living but hardly able to move, is common in the numerous affected areas.

The above is borne out by the investigating workers of the Bengal Social Service League specially deputed for the purpose and by those of other charitable associations. The District Magistrate writes, "Large areas throughout the district.....lie almost untouched by the plough"; and "the early (aus) crop is an entire failure." Hundreds have gone for work to (other) districts and .....have returned starving without finding work. Respectable families are starving in secret with too much self-respect to beg" and "where distress is so general and so acute there are of necessity very many, the aged and the infirm, the widow and the orphan whose case can only be met by gratuitous relief."

The Bengal Social Service League has commenced relief-work from the last week of September; and has opened centres of service at various places the distribution of rice. They want at least Rs. 1,000 a week to enable them to afford any appreciable relief to these people and save them from death from starvation. Contributions will be gratefully received by Dr. D. N. Maitra. Hony. Secretary of the League, Mayo Hospital, Calcutta.

THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

War conditions have necessarily affected all Yule Tide celebrations. The Catholic Gymkhana however made a successful effort to keep the spirit of Christmas in evidence for the little ones at least by arranging a band evening in the Gymkhana grounds on the 26th instant followed by a concert and variety entertainments *by children only*, which, though intended mainly for children, was none the less hugely appreciated by the numerous grown-ups who were in attendance with their families. The programme consisted of two parts,—the first comprising seven musical items, a recitation and a Parisian step-dance, the second part being given up to a musical combination introducing many popular melodies and some attractive stage-effects. Twenty-six children took part and all acquitted themselves excellently. Little Hyacinthe Mendoza and her brother Cecil Poli justly deserved the rounds of applause they received for the charming manner in which they sang and acted the Duet "Come for a Walk." Mr. Anthony Mendoza, who undertook the training of the little ones, is to be heartily congratulated on the results of his labours and special thanks are due also to Mrs. Theo. Pereira, Mrs. A. Mendoza, Mrs. J. A. Collaco, Mrs. T. Melville and Mrs. E. Poynts for their constant and valuable assistance, which contributed largely to the success of this "Happy Evening." The proceedings closed with a fine series of tableaux accompanying the National Anthems of the Allies.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—

Jan. 2nd Sahar Hill, Jan. 6th The Kennels, Jan. 9th Irla, Jan. 13th Cross Roads, Jan. 16th Wakola, Jan. 20th Irla, Jan. 23rd Sahar Village, Jan. 27th Santa Cruz, Jan. 30th Sahar Hill.

Train leaves Colaba 5.25 a.m., Churchgate 5-30 a.m., and Grant Road 5.41 a.m., except on week days when it is 5 minutes later. Members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

The Bombay Jackal Club are at Home at Chota Hazri on the hunting mornings to all the members of the Hunt.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

The following matches were played in the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament, the former win in each case:—

Doubles (Open)—(1)Chinmulgund and Fyree v. Gunjikar and Wagle, 6.4, 5.7, 6.3.

(2) Nicholson and Green v. Natu and Shakoor, 6.1, 6.2.

(3) Green and Carr v. Sayad and Chetty, 6.3, 6.0.

(4) Sarat and Lele v. Khare and Mehendale, 6.2, 6.3.

SORTING LETTERS.

SAVING THE WORK OF THE WRIST

An invention which in time—perhaps one ought to say in peace-time—may revolutionise the work of letter-sorting in large post offices has been patented by Mr. J. H. Doherty, of Flixton, Manchester, who is a member of the personal staff of the Manchester Postmaster, says the "Manchester Guardian." The apparatus, which is engaging the attention of the postal authorities, makes another step forward in that economy of industry which, by means of machinery, in part facilitates and in part supersedes hand labour.

It is often to be noted that quite simple things in business organisation are more or less of a mystery to the public, and it is probable that comparatively few persons understand the method by which the miscellaneous collection of packets from all the letter boxes of a great city is reduced to order and manageably arranged. The first or primary stage of sorting consists of the division of correspondence into geographical divisions. This work is carried out on frames on which the letters are sorted in stacks and then carried away by hand to "despatch" or "road" tables, where they are further sorted into divisions for towns, &c., for which letter mails are made up.

Mr. Doherty's invention consists of a series of primary sorting frames of an entirely new kind in conjunction with an automatic clearing apparatus, and it enables a sorter to make many more selections or divisions of letters than is now possible. The apparatus provides for the rapid automatic conveyance of all the letters sorted at the primary sorting frames to the proper despatch tables, on which it deposits them practically in the order in which they leave the primary sorters. The hand labour now necessary to clear the letters is eliminated. The flow of work is continuous, and the delivery of letters to the despatch tables goes on without interruption just as long as primary sorting is in progress. The machine among other things, also provides for the automatic collection from all despatch tables of letters which have been missorted at the primary stage.

The apparatus necessarily comprises many parts, but the principal work is done by several series of conveyor bands divided longitudinally into channels along which the letters travel on edge without any possibility of becoming mixed or getting out of position. The different series of conveyors are linked up by means of simple and effective turning movements which transfer the letters from one conveyor to another, and it is one of the advantages of the machine that it can be arranged to suit the particular shape of any room or office, and it may be distributed over several different floors without interfering with its efficiency.

On the existing standard primary sorting frame only 36 selections of letters are possible, but the frame of Mr. Doherty's design provides for as many as 90 selections. A nice calculation has shown that at the minimum rate of sorting a man's hand would travel 3 3/8 miles less in seven hours' work if he were employed at the new instead of the present frame, and it would make nearly 18,000 fewer movements, one turn of the wrist being saved on every letter sorted. Where a large staff is employed it will be obvious that these things, together with the fact that the time now occupied in the passage of every letter from the primary to the despatch stage of sorting would be reduced by ninetenths, must make for great economy and the more rapid passage of work through the office.

A POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Saturday, the 1st January, 1916, being "New Year's Day" will be observed as a Post Office holiday and it is, therefore, notified that parcels and registered articles of the letter mail intended for despatch by this week's homeward mail steamer will be accepted at the G. P. O. up to 6.30 p.m. on Friday, the 31st December, 1915. At all except the undermentioned town sub-offices, parcels will be accepted up to 5-30 p.m. and registered articles up to 5.0 p.m. on Friday, the 31st instant.

Parcels and registered articles posted at the undermentioned town sub-offices only up to the time shown against each will be forwarded by this week's mail steamer.

	Registered articles.	Parcels
B. Laboratory	5.0 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Sion	5.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Siwri	5.0 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Parbhadevi	5.0 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Warli	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

This being mid-week racing there was a perceptible fall in attendance, but those that came witnessed exciting and interesting sport. All the sixteen bookmakers were present and speculation was keen, plenty of money being in circulation. The absence of two cracks, Kiltoi and Bachelor's Wedding and the subsequent scratching of Le Soleil and Jacamar, the race however produced a grand contest and but for Whalley's late finish, Mr. Goculdas would have won the Cup again. On the whole the "punters" fared badly as hardly a single favourite won.

THE LAWN PLATE. Division I.—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMIME, 9-9, Bowley 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 9-12, F. Templeman 2
Mr. Thaddeus' WATCH TOWER, 9-4, Firth 3

Also Ran:—Homebrew 9-8 and Rococo 9-5.

Betting:—4 to 5 Miss Rollestone, 7 to 2 Pantomime, tens the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 47 for win and Rs. 17 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—Rococo slipped out the moment the gate went up and was followed by Pantomime and Miss Rollestone. The last named seemed to lose a bit of ground and Pantomime wresting from Rococo sailed in front to win by 2½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE LAWN PLATE. Division II.—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's LUMINATION, 8-12, Whalley 1
Mr. Heath's LADY JAMES, 9-5, A. Templeman 2
Mr. Galstaun's WATTEAU, 9-1, Wing ... 3

Also Ran:—Vitulos 8-1.

Betting:—4 to 5 Watteau, threes Lady James, sixes Vitulos, sevens Lumination.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 59 for win and Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Watteau and Vitulos led in company from Lady James with Lumination last. Near the quarter-mile post both leaders compounded. Lady James took up the running with Lumination coming up strong. Opposite the stands, the last named passed the mare and comfortably won by 3½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE GUNNY MEAH CUP.—1½ Miles.

Mr. Goculdass' LITTLE SIM, 7-9, Whalley 1
Mr. Dovetill's TATLER, 8-13, Bowley ... 2
Mr. Powell's GO ON, 9-3, Firth 3

Also Ran:—Sidonia 6-13, Lady Marchmint 9-3, Spring Daisy 8-12, Naini 8-3, Dolly Schoonberg 7-8.

Betting:—Twos Tatler, Little Sim, sixes Lady Marchmint and Go On, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Naini and Sidonia led in company with Lady Marchmint third, Go On and Tatler last. There was no change for a mile and then Little Sim went up first followed by Tatler and Go On and they finished in that order. Three lengths and 3½ lengths intervening.

Time:—2 mins. 41 secs.

THE COOCH BIHAR CUP.—1½ Miles.

Mr. Lauder's SECOND EDITION, 8-3, Stokes 1
Mr. Goculdas' MATCHLOCK, 8-7, Whalley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVERBALM, 9-7, F. Templeman 3

Also Ran:—Wayward and Wild 6-13, Evett 8-13, Shining Way 8-13, Cider 8-12, Philanthropist 8-4, Orloff 8-2, Spencer 7-13, Santa Barbara 7-11, Milliner 7-11, Cherrywood 7-6, Vidi 7-4.

Betting:—Sixes Evett, Matchlock, Second Edition, Santa Barbara, Cherrywood, tens Silverbalm, sevens Orloff and Spenser, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 80 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 29 and Rs. 42 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Wayward and Wild led Evett, Silverbalm and Vidi following in close order. Orloff in the middle of the field, Second Edition just in front of Shining Way who was last. Steam was put on from the half-mile post and after a sensational finish Second Edition won by a short head. Matchlock's effort was just a bit late and he finished 1½ lengths in front of Silverbalm.

Time:—2 mins. 7 secs.

THE SANDOWNE PARK PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMIME, 6-13, Lynch 1
Mr. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 7-13, Bowley 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 8-3, E. Huxley 3

Also Ran:—Lady Muriel 7-9, Forward III 9-5, Hoppner 8-5, Widiewa 8-3, Lakme 7-12, Orepesa 7-8.

Betting:—Half Forward III, sevens Hoppner, Vanity Box and Pantomime, fives Twa Brigs, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 76 for win and Rs. 32, Rs. 48 and Rs. 42 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Hoppner led out at a smart pace followed by Vanity Box and Twa Brigs and then Pantomime, Forward III being the last. From the distance post Pantomime sailed away in front and won easily by 4 lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 13 secs.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus' LOUISE DUVAL, 9-10, Firth 1
Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAITER, 9-3, Fizgibbon 2
Mr. Lauder's DONE AGAIN, 9-11, Stokes 3

Also Ran:—Landore 9-12, Himella 9-6, Port of Spain 9-4, Little Star 8-4, Reinstated Now 7-11.

Betting:—3 to 2 Done Again, twos Louise Duval, sevens Port of Spain, tens Blackmaiter.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race:—Done Again led as usual followed by Port of Spain and Louise Duval, then Blackmaiter. Rest sailed off. Port of Spain compounded after four furlongs and Louise Duval went ahead followed by Blackmaiter who failed to catch the mare by 3½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Mrs. Wathen, wife of the Deputy Traffic Manager, M. and S. M. Railway who fell out of the railway carriage near Coonoor, died in the General Hospital at Madras yesterday morning.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The following casualties are announced—

KILLED.

Major E. F. Calthorp, Artillery.
Captain H. Colver, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant A. B. Clayton-Smith, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant W. Inchley, West Ridings.
Lieutenant H. H. Macrosty, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant D. F. Childe, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Cottam, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant E. Haigh, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. C. Morgan, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Walker, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Colonel E. O. Wight, Medicals.
Lieutenant C. G. Ridout, Shropshires.
Lieutenant P. C. Russell, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant W. W. Tait, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant S. E. Coffin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant B. H. Collis, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant H. Hardaker, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant S. H. MacCulloch, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Willis, Durhams.

DIED OF GAS.

Lieutenant J. A. Chestnut, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Fleming, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Hartley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Harris, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant D. L. Rickards, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. McNeile, 1st Dragoons.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General R. B. Fell
Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Wyatt, North Staffordshires.
Major C. B. Symons, Engineers.
Reverend H. R. Bates, Army Chaplains Department.
Captain M. M. C. B. Bell-Irving, Flying Corps.
Captain C. F. Drought, Lincolns.
Captain J. S. Hall, Medicals.
Captain J. M. Hess, York and Lancasters.
Captain E. D. Johnson, York and Lancasters.
Captain E. M. Ley, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain A. E. Miller, West Ridings.
Captain G. A. Richardson, Durhams.
Captain E. Rogers, Dorsets.
Captain N. Tyer, Bedfords.
Lieutenant G. F. Baile, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. W. Beck, Bedfords.
Lieutenant E. Mills, Bedfords.
Lieutenant S. E. Christy, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant F. W. Cook, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant J. D. Eccles, London Regiment.
Lieutenant A. C. Edwards, Medicals.
Lieutenant F. G. Foster, Medicals.
Lieutenant C. O. Fairbairn, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant G. Hawkes, West Ridings.
Lieutenant H. M. Hoskins, North Staffords.
Lieutenant O. Illingworth, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant S. C. Lawrence, Leicesters.
Lieutenant D. V. Webb, Leicesters.
Lieutenant E. C. Lloyd, Artillery.
Lieutenant M. V. Thomas, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. H. Morrell, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant C. H. Plackett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Armitage, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant K. C. Beatty, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant L. N. Hickson, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant S. Bennett, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Burrows, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. Forster, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. T. Casebourne, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant S. H. Eames, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Evers, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Malcrow, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant W. Hawthorn, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant F. S. Holland, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Maisey, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Shaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant V. E. Smith, Lincolns.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Captain D. L. Davies, West Yorkshires.
Captain H. C. Fraser, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant O. H. Griffiths, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. Weir, Argylls.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant N. G. Smith, Highland Light Infantry.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant M. R. Peace, East Yorkshires.

CASUALTIES IN MEDITEERANEAN.

KILLED.

Major W J Law. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W Dow, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. S N Kirby, Border Regiment.

NOW KILLED.

Captain F S Howard, London Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F F Frost, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. H Gordon, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R W Calder, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W R Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 30, 1915.

A LIVING CONGRESS.

We said on Tuesday that no one who was present at the opening of the thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress could have failed to be impressed with its vitality and representative character. If there had been any doubt as to the truth of this statement, it would have been completely dispelled by the proceedings of the last few days. The National Congress is a living organisation with many years of sound and fruitful work before it and has justified its claim, by the achievement of the last three days, to represent the views and the aims, and to carry on the work of the national party in India. Those who scoff at it, as a purely deliberative assembly, meeting every year for a three days' feast of oratory, and passing pious resolutions containing impracticable proposals, may be left to stew in the juice of their own error. The misfortune is theirs, if they choose either wilfully, or, by not taking the trouble to learn, that they are very gravely mistaken. Even were it true, that the Congress is a purely deliberative assembly, it would still remain an organisation of the highest value and utility to the country, so long as it retained the representative character, which it possesses to-day more strongly than at any period of its existence. For it is something, it is indeed a very great thing, that we should have periodically such a gathering of the educated classes of the country, at which the claims, the grievances and the political aims of the people are focussed in a series of resolutions. But those who think that it is only a deliberative body are very ignorant of its history. It has in the past carried out a large amount of constructive work, it has carried on organised propaganda both here and in England, which has been fruitful in results, and it can claim the credit of every advance in the liberalising of the machinery of Government that has been made during the period of existence. We do not believe that any other form of political organisation and propaganda would have achieved more.

THE NEW DEMAND.

It is generally believed that we are on the eve of a political readjustment in this country, a readjustment that will involve a more substantial advance than any which has been made in the past, and which will place the people of India in a position effectively to control the management of their own domestic affairs. The task that lies before the country is the consideration and the formulating of its demand. And it is to the National Congress that it naturally turns, in the first instance, to perform that task. If there had been any sign that it was likely to fail in its appreciation of the full necessities of the situation or in the performance of the task before it, there would have been justification for the formation of new organisations to carry on the work that it was unfitted to undertake. But such is not the case. The Congress during the past few days has justified its existence and merited the confidence of the public in its capacity to voice the aspirations of the country, to formulate them for presentation to the Government, and to provide for the organised propaganda necessary to press them on the attention of the Government in this country and in England. The Resolution, which was placed before the Congress yesterday by the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea and Mrs. Annie Besant, in speeches of characteristic eloquence, is the considered opinion of the Subjects Committee, which is the executive body of the session of Congress, and represents, we believe, the full extent of the demand, which the vast mass of educated opinion is prepared to make at the moment. There exists, we have no doubt, an impatient minority, which would have the Congress, put forward a demand for the immediate granting, of full autonomy within the Empire, but it is a very small minority and the demand is an impracticable one at the present juncture. If the people of India are fitted for self-government, as the speakers to the Resolution claimed, such an advance as is proposed in the expansion and liberalising of the Government, so as to give the people an effective control over it, will provide a test, which if successful, will of itself bring about as rapidly as we can expect or desire, the full autonomy which is professedly the ultimate goal at which the Congress and the All-India Moslem League aim. The Resolution asks, in the first place, for the introduction of Provincial autonomy including financial independence. That, as Mr. Banerjea said, is merely asking for what the Government of India itself formulated as desirable in its famous despatch of August, 1911, a despatch which no amount of sophistry on the part of the Secretary of State to whom it was addressed can explain away. It is the natural preliminary to a measure of greater independence and represents a real and substantial advance, by giving the provinces the management of their affairs, together with the right to spend the revenues which belong to them in the way that they think best for their own benefit. But the Provincial autonomy of which the Government of India spoke would, of course, be an illusory concession if it were not accompanied by such a reform of both the executive and legislative councils as will make the voice of the latter binding on the former and reconstitute both on a popular basis. It is essential that the one should be truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and that the other should be enlarged, contain a larger proportion of Indian members and be made responsible to the elected members of the representives of the people. As Mr. Banerjea pointed out, the time has come to end the illusory system by which the legislative councils are permitted to pass resolutions, which remain for the most part mere pious hopes. They must be given power to pass resolutions which shall be binding on the Government and they must have full control over the budget. The remainder of the resolution calls for the reform or the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State, the readjustment of the relations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State,—which, of course, is only asked for as a corollary to the other reforms,—and a liberal measure of self-government.

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE.

That is only the outline of the scheme of reform which will be presented to the Government and through it, we hope, to the British Parliament by the unanimous voice of the National Congress. The details will be worked out by the All-India Congress, which has been instructed to frame the scheme and to confer for that purpose with any similar committee appointed by the All-India Moslem League. The latter body meets to-day, and included in the resolutions, which it has been agreed to pass, is one providing for the appointment of such a committee, as the Congress Resolution describes, with power to confer with such a committee as the Congress has delegated. The outcome of the efforts of these two bodies should be the formulation of a demand, which will go to the Government as the united voice of the two great representative bodies of India. And such a demand coming with such authority must be irresistible. The avowed object of the authors of the scheme for a Home Rule League is to find a common platform and to provide for an organised educative propaganda. The Congress Resolution does both these things, and it is agreable to recognise that, what at one time threatened to become an awkward contretemps, has been avoided by the good sense of Mrs. Besant and her coadjutors, who have recognised that, under the circumstances, the establishment of any new organisation for political propaganda would be superfluous and inconvenient, and might, moreover, lead to a cleavage which would defeat the object which all have in view. It has been decided to defer the consideration of Mrs. Besant's proposal until the Congress and Moslem League committees have made their joint or separate reports. In the meanwhile both bodies will be able to count upon the valued co-operation of those who have seen the wisdom of not dissipating the strength which can only be attained by unity. But it is right, none the less, if all have not been able to see eye to eye with them on matters of procedure and detail, to recognise that they have provided, during the last few days, a stimulating influence.

THE TURK.

Under the above title Sir Mark Sykes publishes an excellent volume, much more comprehensive than the title would suggest. One cannot but recall in relation to this work that the author has been all his lifetime associated with the Near East in politics, literature and research, and therefore his volume of recollections of the Levant carries with it the authority of one who has not only lived in the Turkey of to-day, but, who from the beginning of his career has been familiar with all that is Ottoman. His attitude towards the Mohammedan world does him honour, at a time when certain ungoverned temperaments are endeavouring hard to voice what they conceive to be their patriotism, by imputing to Islam and its rule in the Levant a history which is not consonant with the truth. And in this connection it is gratifying to note that in Britain, the splendid fighting qualities and oft displayed martial chivalry of the Turk, are attracting to-day, in spite of the fact that we are at war with him, that appreciation which in the past the Englishman ever felt for the honest Osman. Of Islam, as he has found it at its seat Sir Mark says:—

"Faults of the Mohammedan body are not hard to find, but this at least may be said, that in no part of the world does there exist a large Mohammedan society in which men are cruel to those they employ, indifferent to their parents, systematically dishonest to one another, or socially oppressive to the poor, all of which odious vices are practised as common custom in the land whence come those who sally forth to regenerate the East."

Sir Mark Sykes devotes quite a lot of space to the subject of "What is to become of the Turk?" In his opinion the Ottoman can get on very well without his capital as far as the future is concerned, and this is said, not from any acrimony, for the sympathies of the author are very different, but because he believes that with the taking of Stamboul, glorious achievement though it was, the Turk "let slip a treasure and gained a pestilence." Sir Mark Sykes prefers the Old Turk to the New one. He gives a delightful sketch of a Turkish builder, who was architect, contractor and mason all in one.

"As I looked at him sitting on a low stool drinking a cup of coffee with one of his own labourers and the landlord of the house under construction I thought of Labour Members bellowing their own merits to their constituents, of millionaires in their houses in Park Lane, of night schools and strikes, and wondered how it was that the West had weaved such a wonderfully complex web of questions, troubles and misery out of the same materials from which my master builder was earning his just and peaceful livelihood."

Reviewing the book, Mr. Sidney Whitman, the bearer of a name widely known and respected among the Turks, makes some scathing and entirely justified strictures on the Bagdhad Railway, and avers that this enterprise, which was fraught with such possibilities for civilisation, has been spoilt by the incompetence of vaunted Welpolitik. He does not believe in the endurance of German kultur on the Golden Horn and adds:—

"But, after all, the soul of the Turk, unlike the Baghdad Railway, can never be Germanised. Even if the incompatibility of temperament and manner did not prove a barrier to the Germanisation of the Turk, the German language by itself would be sufficient to prevent that consummation. The Turk in Asia at least is still the product of the environment which fashioned his great spiritual teacher. The wisdom of the desert will still preserve him from that perverted culture, the excrescences of which have gone like a plague through our poor Europe. The Turk in his simple state is not wholly remote from Mohammed and he has not abandoned his great traditions. The founder of the whole race of Caliphs is still his master, and he has retained at least something of his spirit. How alien that spirit is from the dehumanised calculations of his new master is well illustrated by a single moment in the life of Mohammed. When his child had died the teacher of unborn millions smoothed the earth of the grave and cried, "This giveth ease to the afflicted, it neither profiteth nor injureth the dead, but it comforteth the living." There, rather than in the manipulated apothegms of German culture, lies the dignity of loss and pain and of all fortitude. The Turk is better off with his old than with his new master."

We agree both with Sir Mark Sykes and his brilliant critic, and believe, in spite of all, in that wonderful recuperative faculty which belongs in common with all strong men to the Turk. Like a Phoenix some day the Ottoman will rise from the ashes of Armageddon a cleaner and a saner man, and as noble as were the Turks of old. But that will be long after the Teutons have been dealt with, and those who are their pawns in a lothsome game relegated to obscurity.

Notes of the Day.

The Proposed Home Rule League.

The adjourned meeting of the Conference called by Mrs. Besant to consider the formation of her proposed Home Rule League, was held last evening after the conclusion of the Congress Session and was again largely attended. Mrs. Besant made a statement, in the course of which she said that what had happened during the previous three days had very greatly altered the situation and she was content to leave herself in the hands of the meeting. A lengthy discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which it was decided, by a large majority, that the proposal for the formation of the League should be postponed until the All-India Congress Committee and such Committee as the All-India Moslem League might appoint, had made their respective reports.

Hoarding of Gold in England.

It is interesting to learn that one of the economic effects of the war has been to produce among the working classes in England a habit which has been largely spoken of by European writers on India as a reproach to the people of this country. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks that

As a rider to Mr. McKenna's speech yesterday about the spending of the working classes, it may be added that a great impetus has recently been given to the trade in what is called "heavy jewellery" (really heavy gold ornaments), and that the chief markets are the East End of London and the North of England. The buyers there are men and women who are making high wages out of war work. It cannot accurately be said, however, that this is a sign of foolish extravagance, although the effect is in practice as bad as if it were. It is really a sort of banking. A solid gold article is always worth nearly its cost, and can easily be sold or pawned. A diamond ring, too, is a favourite investment, and many diamonds are sold in the munition districts at prices that would surprise the West End. This, too, is a form of banking (or rather pawning the money), for a diamond ring cunningly bought—and advice can easily be got in certain foreign quarters of the East End—can always be pawned without a very big loss.

So far, "The Guardian" remarks, the Government have not been able to persuade what is now a comparatively wealthy class to purchase any form of loan stock and they are continuing to buy gold at a time when gold is most necessary as a State possession and instead of getting interest, are losing on every transaction.

Massacre.

Apart from the judicial murder of Nurse Cavell, few things have so moved sentiment in the British Empire and the entire world as the Armenian massacres have done. In consequence, many a hard thing has been said about the Turks, especially in America (where they take Lusitania outrages so quietly,) which might have been left unsaid or put in more rational and less sensational terms. There is a happy exception to this overdone journalistic indignation in the columns of the "New Statesman," which in measured language treats the subject sanely and dispassionately. "It is a rather remarkable fact," it says,

"that in the past few months English soldiers in Gallipoli have been giving the Turk a certificate as a soldier and a gentleman, while English statesmen and journalists at Home have been painting him as a devil. Common sense seems to say that both pictures cannot be true. And yet the evidence makes it clear enough that both pictures are as a matter of fact right. There is nothing contradictory of human nature, as we know it, in the suggestion that a man may be a gentleman in dealing with those whom he regards as his equals and a devil with those whom he regards as his inferiors. The same man may be a gentleman in Gallipoli and a devil in Armenia."

We do not know what lies behind these massacres, whether the Armenians were working against the Turks or not, and, as far as our condemnation of the atrocities goes, all such considerations are beside the point. Still it is permissible to wonder how it is that the Jews live and have lived for centuries in Turkey unmolested and perfectly happy, if the Turk is such a terrible ruler as the friends of Armenia would have us believe. In any case it would be well to remember, that in our day we have wept over the supposed woes of both Greeks and Bulgars and found it a somewhat thankless task.

The Officers Training Corps.

The War Office has issued a circular calling on all members of the Officers Training Corps at the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge to apply for commissions or enlist before the end of the next term. This action on the part of the Ministry of War, ends the character of the O. T. C. as a voluntary force and brings it directly under the command of the military authorities. It is, of course, another step towards conscription and should have been taken much earlier, especially in view of the hideous gaps made in the ranks of the platoon commanders in the Dardanelles and at Givenchy and Neuve Chapelle. The step also marks, at least for the duration of the war, the end of the O. T. C., for in future any aspirant for a commission will, of course, go direct to the camp. Those now called upon to join the colours are men who had joined the corps prior to the war. On the whole the O. T. C. has been an unqualified success and the individual capacity of its members at the Front since the outbreak of hostilities is sufficient proof that it was always more than the mere luxury it was taken for prior to the war.

"His Majesty's Opposition."

In his fascinating Reminiscences, which every one is reading just now, Lord Ravelstoke asks who invented this familiar expression. It is somewhat surprising that one who shows himself to be so well-informed on most matters should not know. The term was coined by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton. Canning accepted the appellation as appropriate, observing that it should render its inventor's name immortal, and Tierney, a very distinguished member of the Opposition of his day (who has sometimes been credited with its authorship), gave it the stamp of his approval in somewhat scathing terms. "No better phrase," he said, "could be adopted, for we certainly are a branch of his Majesty's Government. Although the gentlemen opposite are in office, we are in power. The measures are ours, but the emoluments are theirs." It may not be generally known, by the way, that the term "Opposition" was regarded as a term of doubtful propriety when used in Parliament as recently as 1842. Lord Melbourne, for instance, took strong exception to it, and reminded the House on one occasion that within his recollection it had been disallowed by the Speaker.

Sir William Ramsay and Austrian Scientists.

The report from Zurich that, by a majority, the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects has decided to expunge the name of Sir William Ramsay from its list of Foreign Correspondents is worth more than passing notice. Before the war Sir William Ramsay was held in high estimation by Austrian men of science, and he was indebted to the Vienna Academy of Science for very valuable help in the series of experiments he carried out to test the proof of the theory that radium and its emanations can be transmuted into quite different elements. In 1907, forty-six grains of radium were extracted at the laboratory of the Vienna University from ten tons of pitchblende; the whole of this,—the largest quantity of radium ever produced at that time,—was given to the Academy of Science, and about one-third of this amount of the rare element was lent by the Vienna Academy to Sir William Ramsay to enable him to continue the important experiments on transmutation on which he was then engaged.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We publish to-day as a supplement a reproduction of the portrait of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta painted by Mr. A. Tennyson Cole, whose famous portrait of King Edward hangs in Windsor Castle, a few weeks before Sir Pherozeshah died. The original portrait is, we understand, for sale and has been left by Mr. Tennyson Cole in charge of "The Bombay Chronicle."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AND SALONIKA.

LORD DERBY'S FIGURES AND CABINET.

ARTILLERY SUCCESSES IN WEST.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

From a presumably inspired statement in a pro-German Greek paper, it appears that the Germans do not desire to attack the Allies at Salonika.

General Castelnau was thoroughly satisfied with all he saw at Salonika. He was much impressed by the appearance and equipment of the British troops and the work they had done in rendering Salonika impregnable.

It is reported that the Russians again bombarded Varna on Friday and sunk a Bulgarian torpedo boat.

The British force in Egypt on the 25th located and dispersed the principal Arab force.

The Petrograd communique reports German activity south of Lake Babit where an attack was effectually countered by the Russians and the enemy driven back to their trenches.

A Petrograd message says the Germans have fortified the whole front in a colossal manner. The entire Vilna-Dvinsk region bristles with trenches and the whole line of the Bug is being fortified formidably.

From the accounts from the western front, the fighting generally favours the Allies, mines and ammunition depots have been successfully exploded and there have been effective bombbardments and artillery activity.

There was again a large attendance at the Cabinet meeting, and it is considered that further meetings will be necessary before the Government is able to announce the decision based on Lord Derby's recruiting figures.

In connections with the German plots in America a sensational development is reported. The Government have arrested an ex-member and a member of Congress, a former Attorney-General for Ohio, President of the Labour National Peace Council and three others.

SITUATION AT SALONIKA.

SIGNIFICANT PRO-GERMAN STATEMENT.

SALONIKA FORTIFICATIONS.

WILL THE ENEMY ATTACK?

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT IN A PRO-GERMAN PAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 28.

The following significant statement appears in a pro-German paper:—

"An Austro-German attack on Salonika would be useless, because, owing to the fortifications, the Allies can neither be crushed nor taken prisoners. The only result of a successful Austro-German attack would be the transference of the Anglo-French forces to another front, reinforcing the armies which the Austrians and Germans already have to face."

This presumably inspired argument is equivalent to an avowal of *non possumus*.

GENL. CASTLENAU'S SALONIKA IMPRESSIONS.

FINE APPEARANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Interviewed in Athens General Castlenau said that he was thoroughly satisfied with what he had been at Salonika. He had been much impressed by the appearance and equipment of the British troops and the work they had done in rendering Salonika impregnable.

Should further reinforcements be required they would be ready close at hand.

Three Bavarian divisions were concentrated between Uskub and the Greek frontier. Three Austrian divisions which the Serbians had severely punished had been sent to Alsace.

RUSSIANS AGAIN BOMBARD VARNA.

BULGARIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

ROME, Dec. 29.

A Bukharest telegram says the Russians again bombarded Varna on Friday and sunk a Bulgarian torpedo boat. Numerous fires were observed in the town.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

PRINCIPAL ARAB FORCE DISPERSED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Yesterday's Turkish communiqué contains an imaginative story of fighting on the Egyptian frontier. On the contrary, the Press Bureau announces that there was no fighting on the frontier between December 14 and 24, but the principal Arab force was located on the 25th and dispersed.

CAIRO, Dec. 28.

The troops engaged included the New Zealanders and Sikhs. The casualties were slight.

FRENCH OPTIMISM.

PLENTY OF MEN TO LAST TO THE END.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

French optimism regarding the outcome of the war, was voiced by General Gallieni, the Minister of War, in the Senate on the occasion of the passage of the Bill authorising the calling out of the 1917 recruits.

He said:—"France, who, eighteen months ago wanted peace, to-day wants war with its whole energy. Anyone who utters the word peace is regarded as a bad citizen. The great struggle will only end when France with her Allies, is in a position to say 'I will stop, having obtained what I wanted, and I will resume the labours of peace time.'"

M. Gervais, the reporter on the Bill, said that the Army Committee has examined the question of effectives and come to the conclusion that there was no ground for anxiety. France had plenty of men to last to the end.

NEW BISHOP OF DOVER.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Canon Bilbrough has been appointed the Bishop of Dover, Bishop Walsh having resigned.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

FRENCH ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 29.

Last night's communiqué said:—Our artillery exploded an ammunition depot near Steenstraete.

We effectively bombarded the railway station at Lens and the sector of Angres.

Our bombardment of a wood in the region of Rheims started a great conflagration.

French artillery in Lorraine successfully cannonaded enemy works.

There has been an intense artillery duel in the Vosges. We carried some trenches on Hartmannsweilerkopf still held by the enemy between the summits of Rehfelsen and Hirzstein, capturing a hundred prisoners.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué reports intense artillery activity in the Vosges along the entire front of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

An attempt of the enemy to emerge from their trenches on the slopes of Rehfelsen Hill was stopped by a curtain of fire.

MINE EXPLODED NEAR FRICOURT.

ENEMY SUFFERS CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A British official despatch says:—Last night we exploded a mine near Fricourt inflicting considerable damage on the enemy.

To-day the enemy have shown rather more than usual artillery activity, notably south of the La Bassee canal near Armentiers and at Ypres.

We replied effectively and good results were observed.

SINKING OF A FRENCH LINER

WOMEN AND CHILDREN PERISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Reuter wires from Malta that there were 316 on board the "Ville de la Ciotat," including 135 passengers. The survivors state that the liner was off Crete at ten o'clock on Friday morning when they sighted first a Dutch and a minute later a Greek steamer.

Almost immediately a terrific explosion shook the liner from stem to stern and water rushed in. Simultaneously with the explosion a submarine flying the Austrian flag appeared on the surface only a few yards away.

The general opinion on board was that one of the neutral vessels was covering the submarine. Both disappeared.

BOATLOAD OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAPSIZES.

In spite of the enormous hole in the stern and the shock there was no panic. Five boats and rafts were launched. One boat capsized and the occupants who were all women and children, were drowned. Another boat smashed against the ship's side. Finally the liner plunged, taking down most of those who perished.

The submarine remained till the liner disappeared and then circled round the lifeboats jeering at the survivors and telling them "there's a British steamer behind which will pick you up."

The British ship "Meroe" came up two hours later and spent eighty minutes in rescue work though the submarine was still visible.

MISSING PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Messageries Company announces that the missing from the Ville de la Ciotat include fourteen British volunteers from Ceylon whose names are not given, Mr. Moevus from Singapore and Mr. Bouchard from Shanghai.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

GERMAN ACTIVITY NEAR LAKE BABIT.

ATTACK FRUSTRATED BY RUSSIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

The communiqué reports German activity south of Lake Babit where the Germans attempted to rush the barbed wire entanglements, but the Russians leaped out of the trenches tackled the assailants and drove them to their own trenches.

Fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

VILNA-DVINSK FRONT.

COLOSSAL GERMAN FORTIFICATION.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Germans have fortified the whole front in a colossal manner. The entire Vilna-Dvinsk region bristles with trenches and the whole line of the Bug is being fortified formidably.

The number of the enemy's machine-guns has reached an extraordinary figure and his supply of automatic rifles is increasing daily.

Whereas the German troops have deteriorated, the Austrians seem to be better than at the beginning of the war and surrender less frequently. Nevertheless they are falling back in the Czartorysk region and are held up in Galicia.

SEVERITY OF RUSSIAN WINTER.

CABLE SERVICE HELD UP.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Belated telegrams from Russia held up owing to interruption of the cable service show that the winter is the severest for years. The thermometer on the Russian front registers mostly forty-five degrees of frost. Wolves have already appeared on the western Dvina killing farm animals in broad daylight and attacking peasants.

INCENDIARISM IN AMERICA.

SUGAR CARGO DOCTORED WITH CHEMICALS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28

Another case of incendiarism is reported. A large portion of the sugar cargo of the British steamer Inchmoor has been destroyed. It is suspected that combustible chemicals were mixed with the cargo.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

A sensational development in connection with German plots, has arisen in the arrest of Frank Buchanan and H. Fowler member and ex-member, respectively, of Congress, both for Illinois, also Francis Mounet, a former Attorney-General for Ohio, Jacob Taylor, President of the Labour National Peace Council, and three others, who have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to foment strikes in munitions works.

It is believed that the arrests were the result of Straube, Secretary of the Peace Council, who tried to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies, turning State evidence.

DEPARTURE OF BOY-ED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Colonel Houge, President Wilson's special emissary who is going to Europe to convey the President's views to the Ambassadors, has left.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attache, departed on the same ship under British safe-conduct.

In an interview Captain Boy-Ed denounced the reckless utterances of the irresponsible press.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR WILSON.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Wilson, a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

CABINET MEETING.

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITING FIGURES.

NO DECISION YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Cabinet met in the morning and there was again a large attendance. Mr Asquith presided.

It is considered likely that further meetings will be necessary before the Government is able to announce the decision based on Lord Derby's recruiting figures.

The recruiting offices have opened after the holidays and numbers enlisted for immediate service.

WAR COUNCIL HELD.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Cabinet to-day lasted two and a half hours. Mr. Asquith subsequently held a War Council. Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour were present.

GALE CAUSES SERIOUS DAMAGE.

WALES PRACTICALLY ISOLATED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The gale has been general throughout the British Isles and damage has been done everywhere. Wales is practically cut off from communication by telegraph and telephone. Hundreds of roofs have been ripped off.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION.

SPECIAL SITTING OF FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28.

The "Age" says that the State Parliaments having failed to pass the Bill conferring on the Commonwealth Government during the war and for a year thereafter the powers sought by the referendum with limitations, a special sitting of the Federal Parliament has been summoned to pass the legislation to overcome the difficulty.

ALLEGED HIGH TREASON IN GERMANY.

SOCIALISTS' TRIAL AT KARLSRUHE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" announces that the trial of ten Socialists has opened at Karlsruhe on a charge of high treason and that three others are accused of incitement to revolt.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL RICE MILL.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Several thousand pounds damage have been caused by a fire in a rice mill warehouse at Liverpool.

SUBMARINED STEAMER NEREUS.

CREW SAFELY LANDED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The crew of the Swedish steamer Nereus which was sunk in the North Sea on the 25th, while bound from Boston, Lincolnshire, to Copenhagen, have been landed at Grimsby and Imingham.

The men had spent three days in boats in terrible weather and were completely exhausted when rescued.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

ROME, Dec. 28.

The British steamer "Venstirum" has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

YASAKA MARU SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The American Consul at Port Said confirms that the Yasaka Maru was sunk without warning and that no attempt was made to escape.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM CHINA.

REVOLT DEFINITELY ARRANGED

CANCELLATION OF MONARCHY. DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

There is a serious revolutionary movement in China against Yuan-Shih-Kai.

PEKING, Dec. 28.

The Military Governor of Yunnan telegraphed to Peking on December 23rd demanding the cancellation of monarchy and the execution of its promoters. In the proclamation on the 26th the Governor declared the independence of Yunnan.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.

A revolutionary leader from Japan says that other military governors are expected to join in the revolt which was definitely arranged a fortnight ago.

SIBERIA TO NEW YORK.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

According to a "Central News" telegram from New York, Ludwig Wittich, formerly a provate of Hungarian infantry, has succeeded in reaching New York after escaping from a military prison in Siberia, whether he had been sent after capture by the Russians near Lublin in August of last year. Wittich was shot in the left leg and received a shrapnel and two bayonet wounds in his head and other bayonet wounds in both hands. He is crippled and broken in health as the result of his experiences.

Wittich has no complaint to make against his treatment by the Russians. The latter, owing to his knowledge of the Slav languages, used him as an interpreter, and in this way he enjoyed a certain degree of freedom at Rozdoinya, near Vladivostok, where the prison was situated. The possiblity of escape was mentioned to him by a Chinese, and ultimately nine of the prisoners, aided by two Chinese, decided to make the attempt. Of the nine, seven were officers. The Chinese, for thirty rubles a head, agreed to guide the fugitives as far as Zsanco, over the border of Chinese Manchuria. Two of them, a lieutenant of Hungarian hussars and a German flying officer, were caught at the start, but the others succeeded in getting away. This was on the night of Jan. 12 last, when the ground was thick with snow and the temperature was 40deg. below zero.

The journey was made under the most appalling conditions, the frost driving the little party almost insane. On the fourth day two of them died from the intense cold, and on the morrow two more. The others, barely alive, stumbled forward after their guides, and eventually reached Zsanco. To that spot they were traced by Cossack pursuers, and a demand for their extradition was made, but this was rejected by the Chinese authorities. Wittich and his companions communicated with the Austrian Consul at Pekin, but before the journey could be continued he had to suffer the amputation of all the toes of his right foot and four of the toes of the left foot, owing to the effects of frost-bite. Makden was reached on horseback, and thence Wittich travelled by way of Tientsin to Shanghai, where he obtained a passage on a steamer to San Francisco.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The All-India Muslim League will commence its sittings to-day from 2 p.m. and to-morrow from 12 noon in the Pandal erected on the Marine Lines Maidan, Bombay.

Tickets are rapidly being sold in the Office of the League, 56 Esplanade Road, and may be secured at the Ticket Office of the Pandal to-day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Conference will commence to-day at 11 a.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Prof. D. K. Karve of Poona in the Congress Pandal. Any person sympathising with the Social Reform Movement can enroll himself or herself as a Delegate on payment of a fee of Re. 1. Delegates will get front seats. Tickets can be had at the Congress Pandal. The Conference is otherwise open to the public and special accommodation will be made for ladies.

PRESS CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold, an informal meeting of prorietors and editors of newspapers and proprietors and managers of printing presses to confer as to what steps may be jointly taken to deal with the Press Act and other matters of interest to the Press. The Conference will be held to-day at 9-15 a.m. at the Subjects Committee Mandap on the Congress grounds.

Gentlemen concerned are requested to be present.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

ITS AIMS AND AMBITIONS.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The second annual general meeting and the Sixth Conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, was held yesterday in the Indo-British Institution and will continue for the next three days. The following delegates from different parts of India were present at the Conference.—The Hon. J. H. Abbott (President-in-Chief and President of the U. P. Provincial Branch, the Hon. dePomeroy Webb (Vice-President and President of the Karachi Provincial Branch), Mr. H. A. H. Payne (Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Bombay Provincial Branch), Mr. T. E. Wright (Honorary General Treasurer), Rev. A. L. Bradbury, Mr. B. C. Bunyer, Mr. H. A. Sharpe and Mr. M. T. Mullin (Members of the Executive Committee). The following Members of the Bombay Branch were also present:—Messrs. A. C. Payne, G. W. Dudley, R. H. Partridge, D. Thompson, J. J. Sanonian, J. A. V. Andeen and Mrs. Andeen, J. H. Veeners, J. W. Rose, Mr. Norris (Asansol) Mr. A. E. Kinsville (Nagpore) Mr. Fred Ellis (Agra) Mr. A. Grant (Serhanpore), Mr. Harcourt King (Adamabad), Mr. P. M. Bernard (Rangoon) Mr. R. Cameron and E. E. Jones (Secunderabad), Mr. L. Palmer (Abbott Mount), Mr. Fred Murenth (Jhansi), Mr Dracup (Ajmere), Mr. L. Listarl (Dhera Dhun) Mr. A. T. Leonard (General Secretary)

GENERAL COUNCILS REPORT.

We take the following extracts from the General Councils Report for 1915:—

The Council held only one meeting in Lucknow during the year and that was at the close of the last Conference in December 1914; since then the Council has, under the rules, been circularised and their decisions have been recorded in 13 Resolutions dealing with such matters as "fixing the minimum rate of subscription for membership," "the appointment in succession of two new General Secretaries," "The appointment of an Editor," "The receiving back of the Bengal Branch," "the sanctioning of a Capital Fund," and other matters duly published in the Review.

Branches.—There are at present 41 District Branches and 16 Provincial Branches, in all a total of 57 as against a total of 41 effective Branches reported last year. A further increase would have been shown had not a few branches viz., Ahmedabad, Amraoti, Badnera. Bezwada, Kalimpong, Multan, Muthra, Rajamandry, Samastipur Tundla (10) been closed for lack of a sufficient number of members to constitute a Branch. The membership however of these branches is not lost to the League as they have been transferred to adjacent Branches.

Membership.—In the absence of the Statistical Statement sent out by the Central Office nearly two months ago to be filled in and returned by some of the 57 Branches, the only way of obtaining an approximately correct figure is from the number of copies of the Review supplied to members. From this it appears that the membership is approximately 3500 and 300 associates.

Finances.—There has been some improvement in individual branches regarding this matter, though it is not apparent from the Treasurer's Report already printed in the Review. This shows assets Rs. 1,120 and liabilities Rs. 2,873-12-0 requiring Rs. 1,753-14-0 to be able to declare ourselves solvent. But there are a few branches which between them have a balance in hand of nearly Rs. 3,000/. So that it is clearly proved that had each Branch reported its Balance in hand and sent it to the Central Office our liabilities would not exist at all.

Activities:—Of the League's many activities the following call for comment:—

(1) There is an active interest taken in the matter of Education, so that there is now a very perceptible awakening of the community to a sense of the need of higher education. This in turn has called for a definite plan which has been fostered by the idea of an Anglo-Indian College, of which plans and specifications will be presented to this Conference. Meanwhile an Anglo-Indian Collegiate Hostel Scheme in the United Provinces is being actively pushed.

(2) Scholarships:—In the matter of Scholarships also there is increased interest manifested in the fact that Bombay is giving two, valued at Rs. 15 each. Lucknow, 2 at 15/- each, Karachi offers 2 scholarships of Rs. 20 each (tenable for 3 years) while Rangoon has given a grant towards the education of a young lady in England for the Imperial Educational Service in Burma. It is understood that she has completed her studies most creditably.

3. Technical Education.—In the matter of Technical education nothing has been definitely done, but it is hoped that this Conference will evolve and recommend to the General Council some practical scheme.

4. Enlishment.—In the matter of enlistment the community has been quite alive and anxious to take part in the defence of its King and country. Opportunities to do this, though lacking in the early part of the year, have now been thrown open and made available for eligible able-bodied men, about 4,000 of whom have already taken advantage of it. On the Railways, Government Telegraphs and the Subordinate Medical Department a particular interest has been created and maintained in regard to the employment and promotion of Anglo-Indians to the superior grades.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The first item of business was the adoption by acclamation of a resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. de P. Webb and seconded by Mr. Payne, supported by Mr. Ellis, as follows:—

"Private Secretary, Viceroy."

"This Conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League assembled expresses thanks to Almighty God that the Navies and Armies of the British Empire and its allies have been able successfully to resist the brutal attacks and aggressions of our enemies and prays for the early accomplishment of final victory and the restoration of the Pax Britannica. This Conference representative of the Anglo-Indians of the whole of India expresses its eager readiness to make any and all sacrifices necessary to attain this end. This Conference begs me to place this resolution before his Excellency the Viceroy together with an expression of our deepest loyalty and devotion to his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor."

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Wright in a very eloquent and informative address emphasizing the real need for some such fund. After several delegates had expressed their views the following resolution proposed by Mr. Wright and seconded by Mr. Kinsville as follows:—"That it is the emphatic opinion of this Conference that the Death Benefit Fund, under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Empire League should be founded as quickly as possible."

INDIANS WITH EUROPEAN NAMES.

After a prolonged discussion in which nearly every delegate took part the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously, viz:—

That this Conference is of opinion that the clergy of all denominations should be requested to specify in baptismal and marriage certificates the true race or nationality of the parties concerned.

That this Conference is of opinion that the Government grants should be withdrawn from Schools, Colleges and Institutions meant for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in such cases where by the admission of Indians with or without European names the prescribed proportion of Indians is exceeded.

This Conference is of opinion that Government as well as Railway and other appointments reserved for Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans should not be filled by the appointment of Indians with or without European names and that every applicant should be compelled to prove eligibility before receiving such appointment."

A RECEPTION.

A reception was held at the Indo-British Institute last night by the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, to welcome the President and President-in-Chief and delegates from up-country. The large hall was brilliantly decorated with flags and was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic assembly including very many ladies. A programme of music was gone through and during the evening Mr. H. A. Payne made a neat speech on behalf of Bombay Leaguers, warmly welcoming the Hon. Mr. Abbott whose real action as President-in-Chief and the Hon. Mr. Webb, and the Hon. Mr. Du Burn as vice-presidents, had been received with such joy. They had kindly promised to give a few words that evening and therefore called upon Mr. Aboott to address the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott then rose amidst cheers and said:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of the delegates present here for the warm welcome your provincial branch has extended to us. It affords me the greatest pleasure in once again visiting your beautiful city, to which seven years ago, I was one of the three delegates, who attended the first Conference which was held here on this same date. I am pleased to say, that we have here to-day over a score of delegates representing all parts of India, outside of your Presidency, from the Himalayas in the North, to Secunderabad in the South, and Karachi on the West, to Rangoon in the East. Unfortunately, however, the change of dates for the holding of the Conference has somewhat militated against the attendance of a larger number.

Taking a wide survey of our organisation, it is with a feeling of pride, that, year by year, since our first Conference, our League has made great strides and in the right direction, and we now see with pleasure the greater advancement of our community. We have heartily to thank our Central Office and Executive Committee for the unselfish manner in which they have devoted themselves to this great work, and we have every confidence in the future.

Regarding higher Education. Very great interest has been awakened during the past year, so much so that the establishment of an Anglo-Indian College has loomed largely (before us). The recommendation of the last Annual Conference to collect funds for this object has steadily been kept in view, but the funds have not accumilated as rapidly as was expected. This is accounted for by the fact that subsequent events demonstrated the most pressing need, to be that of an Anglo-Indian hostel.

I regret to note that our boys are not taking the full advantages which Government are offering for Technical and Agricultural Education. We mean to bring this matter up before the Conference, as it is one of great importance.

You will expect to hear much from me about Anglo-Indians and the War, but I am afraid you will be disappointed; nevertheless I shall give you what I can. With reference to the controversy that took place in the Bengal papers during July, August and September of this year, I cannot do much more than refer you to the Anglo-Indian Review of April, which published two extracts, dated Simla the 17th November, 1914, and the other the 27th February, 1915, which clearly defines the Government policy towards the community in this respect, and removes all responsibilities from the leaders of the League and Associations.

We all read with keen interest the reply of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the last Council, to the questions put him regarding the recruitment of units of the British Army drawn from our community the details of which scheme are expected to be published daily and then it will be the duty of every one of us to taken an active part in procuring the number of men required by Government. It may be a surprise to a few that we have not less than 8,000 Anglo-Indian and domiciled Europeans serving their King and Country at the present moment, the great majority being on active service, in British Regular Forces, including British Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Transport, Maxim Gun Section, Aviation Units, Medical Corps, Indian Army Reserve of Officers and Red Cross Sections. A splendid example being shown this month when 50 certificated Nursing Orderlies were required Within ten days of the announcement the first detachment of 25 left Calcutta en route for active service in Mesopotamia the remainder being recruited within a fortnight, and this from a cople of centres only.

Perhaps there are very few of us who have not lost some dear one or friend in this war, and to mention only one instance of how our Anglo-Indian lads are doing their duty, take for example, a small station like Dehra Dun, where up till October last they had sent 28 to the front of which the names of eight are to be found on the roll of honour. Similarly, I am sure that there is not a single station in India which has not contributed her boys for the defence of their King and Country.

It is with great pleasure that, I, as President-in-Chief, note that the Provincial Branch of Bombay has more than doubled its membership this year; and I cannot too strongly urge upon all present the necessity of helping to increase the membership of each of our branches scattered all over India, as increased membership means weight, and weight means power, and the final attainment of our ideals. It is also a pleasure to me to inform you of the happy relations existing between the Allahabad and Madras Associations and the League. This means, I hope, the nearing of the goal of federation.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I once again tender you my cordial thanks for your warm welcome extended to us, and also for the great compliment you paid me this afternoon by re-electing me your President-in-Chief.

The Hon. Mr. Webb, then rose amidst much enthusiasm and said that he had been informed that afternoon that he was expected to address the meeting that evening. They met under troublous times of the war, which the Anglo-Indian community was watching with intense interest. There seemed to be no doubt that the enemy had been checked and there was no one present who would not believe that it was now a question of exercising patience (applause). It was Providence, everybody would recognise, that had it not been for gallant Belgium holding in the enemy for two weeks, Paris would have fallen and another disaster followed. As to giving words of wisdom, he felt he could not do better than advise them all to take individual interest in the good work for which the Anglo-Indian League was established, and he personally was one of those who was delighted to hear of the splendid speakers just reported by the President-in-Chief, that he thought that a further effort would result in the attaining all the objects of the League (Loud applause). He on behalf of all up-country delegates, thanked them heartily for the hospitality which the Bombay Branch afford them.

Mr. R. H. Cameron, Secunderabad Circle President, supported the previous speaker and struck a new note in the conference by urging the Leaguers throughout India to take an abiding interest in the Boy Scout's movement which, had it been started twenty years ago, would have solved many of their problems to-day. That had been admitted publicly by many officials in connection with the movement Military organisation, as has been proposted to then, was really an addition to boys' education by which character, health and self-reliance were the outstanding objects of the training. They had asked this question so that attention might be drawn up-country in a thorough manner to the splendid opportunities offered to An Indians on whom the great burden fell and every high official in country took a keen interest. (Loud applause).

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "National Anthem" brought he pleasant evening to a close. The question on the agenda regarding higher education and military service were adjourned.

RUSSIA'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM'S FORECAST ON WAR SUFFERING.

Mr. Stephen Graham, in the last of his series of addresses at the London University on Dec. 2, on "Russia," said that one of the modernising influences in Russia was a tendency of reaction against the old life of Russia and a desire to experience new sensations. The war, however, had an influence against this.

In a certain way, he said, Russia, was the weakest of the nations fighting the Germans, because she was most open to attack. Although perhaps she was invincible and could not be beaten, yet she was the nation that could most easily be wounded.

"Certainly up to the present Russia has been sacrificed most, materially; and the prospect seems to be at present that she will continue to be sacrificed more materially than the other nations."

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THE AIR RAID ON VENICE.

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

DESTRUCTION OF A GREAT PAINTING.

The special correspondent of the "New York Evening Post," who witnessed the Austrian air raid on Venice on October 25, wrote to his paper an interesting account of the attack, from which we extract the following passages:—

I was walking home after having gone to enjoy a wondrous view of Venice from Santa Maria della Salute—of a Venice free from the least flicker of artificial light from either streets or shuttered houses, resting peacefully under the glory of a full moon. I had stopped just beyond the Piazzetta to look at the Island of San Giorgio, rising still and beautiful from the silvered waters, when I suddenly heard a distinct rumble from above, and, apparently, from no great distance. I ran to the Piazza to see if anything was visible from that wide, open space; the eye could catch no speck in the moonlight, yet the sound of grinding machinery was becoming perceptibly louder. The next moment the long screech of the siren and a blank shot fired from the signal-gun at the Admiralty told Venice that, after three months, danger again hovered over her. . .

Huge streams of light suddenly flashed into the blue arch overhead from the electric reflectors at several observation stations. The one at San Giorgio played constantly in the heavens from above the Piazza to the end of the Schiavoni, while others crossed and met it from the Giudecca, the Lido, and more distant points. Three red rockets went up from the southern end of the city, apprising us that the enemy's aerial fleet consisted of three units.

Suddenly, as I looked towards the Piazzetta, I saw at about the height of the Lion of St. Mark, some yards behind the pillar further from me, a flash of light like the glow of a kerosene lamp which had caught fire; an instant afterwards the same yellow-reddish light spread in a great flare on the pavement of the Piazzotta, the air becoming black with an odour of petroleum and of some resinous substance. Almost simultaneously the guns of the defenders boomed: the enemy had been located, and the artillery had begun its work. . .

THE BATTLE AGAINST THE SKY.

In the meanwhile, the battle against the sky raged incessantly. The anti-aerial guns from the warships at G——boomed the heaviest notes: those mounted at certain strategic points on observation towers fired their long-range shrapnel, while the rattle of rifle shots from the sharpshooters stationed on the roofs of the barracks of San Giorgio and at other points added their less effective though no less impressive tones to the stirring battle chorus. Occasionally the spent balls and other missiles from the defenders fell with the sound of hail striking house roofs and boat sheds, crashing, as in the court of our hotel, through heavy plate glass. In the rare lulls when, for an instant the moonlit glory seemed to have regained its dreamy peacefulness, the grinding sound of the enemy's motors came uncannily from the skies. The attackers, however, remained invisible, though one could tell their approximate positions by the circles of the white clouds of bursting high explosive charges aimed at them by the Italian artillery. . . .

Two of the enemy fliers turned tail very quickly under a sharp fire from the defenders; the third one flew lower than the others, and could be distinctly seen in its details of form and colour with the aid of binoculars. It flew slowly in the direction of the Piazza, when it seemed suddenly to swoop downward on its prey. As suddenly, however, it turned around, rose to a great height, and fled out to sea. Possibly the sight of an Italian hydroplane getting its wind for an ascent (it takes about twenty minutes to rise) determined its change of heart.

THE HAVOC IN THE CHURCH OF THE SCALZI.

The official report given to the press within twenty-four hours of the event stated that there were two night and one day attacks, that ten bombs were dropped in the night and several more in the morning, that three persons were very slightly injured, and that the damage inflicted was almost negligible, with one notable exception—the Church of the Carmelites, known as the Scalzi. I saw the havoc there the following day by special permission of the art authorities, who took immediate charge of the stricken monument. An explosive bomb had struck the comparatively lightly built roof (heavy wooden timbers in close formation filled in with lathing and plaster), exploding apparently in the space between the roof and the ceiling, and utterly destroying Tiepolo's great mural painting of the Translation of the Holy House of Loreto, executed by him in 1743-4. I went carefully all around the interior, where nothing was harmed or even touched on the high altar or in any of the lateral chapels. The contrast between the sagging timbers of the roof, through which the grey light poured on the pavement, covered deep with precious but hopeless debris, and the unscathed altars, calm and silent, encircling the desolate ruin, seemed symbolic of that thin line which to-day divides in Venice what may survive and what may for ever perish. . . . .

THE INDEFENSIBILITY OF VENICE.

Among this defenceless loveliness lives today a people grown cheerful in danger and determined to keep up the brave traditions of the Venice of Daniele Manin. Three hours after the last raid the Venetians were reciting a poem fresh from the pen of one of their vernacular rhymesters, with the far from polite but richly expressive title, "I extornai sti nati de cani!" Yet these are the same people who bear without complaint or murmur the restrictions of life in the war zone, the heavy material losses resulting from the sudden interruption of the customary occupations of a large part of the population, and whose heart today would be chilled by only one fear and crushed by only one tragedy—the destruction of "el nostro San Marco."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE SETTLEMENT AFTER WAR.

The following letter signed by Lord Bryce (President), and other members of the Council for the study of International Relations appeased in the British press:—

Last February a letter appeared in the Press announcing the formation of the Council for the Study of International Relations. Since that time it has by means of meetings, conferences, lectures, and the organisation of study circles, done much to promote the impartial study of international questions. Much more, however, still remains to be done; for whatever demands are made upon the people for military service, almost the whole of our female population, and the majority of men, must remain at home to carry on the work of manufacturing munitions of war and producing the goods wherewith to buy commodities from abroad.

There is now in a very large part of our people a newly awakened desire to understand the thingsg that lie behind and are involved in the war. This interest, unless it is made permanent through knowledge and understanding, may prove to be transitory. It must be clear to everyone that the time for an international settlement comes after the war that settlement ought to be effected with the intelligent participation and approval of the body of the people. They must understand, and be prepared to discharge their responsibilities in the sphere of international politics. It is equally clear that if these responsibilities are to be met we must not in the future neglect the study of foreign affairs as we have done in the past. The council desires to take advantage of the present interest which the war has aroused in matters of international politics by providing, and assisting other bodies to provide, facilities whereby the general public may gain knowledge upon these questions.

The council will therefore be glad to aid the members of organisations of all kinds and individuals desiring to study international relations. It will co-operate with other bodies in developing the study of these questions amongst the people, and will also welcome inquiries from students seeking information as to literature, or requiring help in other ways.

Those who are impressed with the importance of this educational work may give valuable assistance in many ways by undertaking to lead a study circle by giving addresses with a view to the subsequent formation of circles, by organising study circles in bodies with which they are connected or amongst friends, or by joining a study circle. The council offers to assist volunteers by placing them in touch with other people or with organisations in their locality with whom they could co-operate.

The Council for the Study of International Relations has prepared a series of aids to sudy and outline courses, which are available for study circles and leaders. It has approached a number of prominent scholars with a view to the preparation of books, which, published at a reasonable price, will remedy in some degree the lack of available literature on international relations.

Further information regarding the council and its work will gladly be supplied to all who are interested in international questions and who desire to aid in stimulating their study. Inquiries and all communications should be addressed to the general secretary, at the office of the council, 1, Central-buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Continued from page 5).

Second-Lieut. A M Turner, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. R H Winter, South Staffordshires.

DIED.

Lieut. C Holmes, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Captain F N Peak, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. L. Shearwood, Medicals.
Lieut. L G Aitken, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. T. Clark, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E W Atkinson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. R B Balmforth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J F Dewar, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E R MacDougall, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W McCulloch. Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W H Milne, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E T Holt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A J Sepston, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E A Stevens, London Regiment.

CASUALTIES IN BALKANS.

WOUNDED.

Captain E J King, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. W B Heard, Intelligence Officer.
Second-Lieut. W A Lowy, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. A R White, Hampshires.

THE ATTITUDE OF ITALY

BALKAN INTERVENTION.

MPORTANT STATEMENT BY BARON SONNINO.

NO SEP RATE PEACE.

Speaking in the Italian Chamber on December 2, Baron Sannino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said:—

The effective contribution of Italy's forces to the common cause is known to the whole world. Since the entry of Italy into the war the formidable pressure exercised by the Italian army, which sprang to the conquest of the natural frontiers of Italy, has been felt in the enemy camp. And the efficacy of our military help became still more clear when, after the end of September, Austria was forced hastily to transport considerable contingents from Galicia to the Alps; and by this fact the victorious Russian counter-offensive was rendered possible in that sector.

Several months spent in war as well as in negotiations persuaded us of the necessity of giving solemn public testimony of the solidarity existing between the Allies in the shape of a common declaration by the five Powers, renewing that agreed upon by France, Great Britain, and Russia on September 5, 1914, to which Japan signified her adhesion later.

The formal signature of our adhesion has already taken place in London; may this be a proof which will undeceive everybody.

The attitude of Greece caused preoccupation and representations, which for one moment created a certain tension; but the situation was happily quickly cleared by an exchange of Notes, Greece having consented without any difficulty to give the required assurances in harmony with her preceding declaration of benevolent neutrality.

Thus there is every reason to hope that henceforth, all suspicion and distrust having been allayed, the most cordial and confident relations will be resumed with Greece, as the result of which it will be easy satisfactorily to settle all questions regarding the guarantees affecting the liberty of movement of the Allied troops at Salonika, the lines of communication, and the safety of the railway transport of our supplies.

SERBIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The political and economic independence of Serbia had always been one of the pivots of Italian policy in the Balkans, and was vitally essential to Italy's existence as a Great Power. The political and economic absorption of Serbia by Austria would present a grave and constant danger for Italy. The Green-book, laid before Parliament in May last, had set forth Italy's action in defence of Serbia before Italy's entry into the war. In agreement with their Allies, they laid down as the irreducible outcome of the present great war the restoration of the heroic Serbian people in the plenitude of its independence. To-day the Serbian army, under the weight of a double agression, was seeking a way to safety towards the sea, in spite of the praiseworthy efforts of the Anglo-French army landed at Salonika. Italy could not remain deaf to the heartrending appeal that was coming across the Adriatic. They would then speedily do what was in their power to bring help to the Serbian army, ensuring in agreement with their Allies its revictualling and ammunitioning and facilitating its concentration, while awaiting the time of vengeance.

The presence of the Italian flag on the other shore of the Adriatic would also avail to reaffirm the traditional policy of Italy in regard to Albania, which represented now as in the past an interest of the first order for them, its fate being closely bound up with the whole situation in the Adriatic.

A matter of very great importance for Italy was the maintance of the independence of the Albanian people, whose well-marked and ancient nationally had been vainly disputed and denied for an interested motive. Italian arms, with tenacity, self-sacrifice, and dash, were providing for the reconquest of the natural frontiers and gates of Italy. The strategical defence of the Adriatic constituted another pivot of their political action.

For Italy it is a vital necessity, an absolute necessity of legitimate defence to bring about a state of things in the Adriatic that would compensate her for the unfavourable configuration of her eastern coast.

In short, the jealous guardianship of their vital interests in the Mediterranean was among the first cares of the Government.

When four years ago the equilibrium in the Western Mediterranean was threatened, and Italy was obliged to go to war for the conquest of Lybia, the Italian people well understood its high political significance. When the position in the Eastern Mediterranean was brought into dispute and rendered uncertain—in the Eastern Mediterranean, where the glorious history of their marine Republics had left indelible traces, where flourishing Italian colonies were expectang the motherland always to uphold aloft and unshakable her position and prestige in regard to other competing Powers—Italy could scarcely keep timidly aloof and by her detachment suffer every exclusion and sanction every renunciation.

In conclusion, Baron Sonnino declared that Italy was firmly resolved to pursue the war with all her strength and at the price of the greatest sacrifice until her sacred national aspirations were achieved, as well as those general conditions of independence, safety, and mutual respect amongst the peoples, which alone could form the bases of a durable peace and actually justified the existence of the pact which bound them to their Allies.

The speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was frequently punctuated by applause, and at its conclusion a number of deputies made a point of coming up personally to congratulate him.

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SOLDIERS AND WAR MEETING.

A COMPLAINT AND THE REPLY.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S DISCLAIMER.

In his replies on behalf of the Foreign Secretary on Monday night (December 7.) it was observed that Lord Robert Cecil spoke for himself as well as for his chief—a latitude not permitted to any Foreign Under Secretary since the spacious days of Lord Curzon's novitiate. What the present Under Secretary says, however (as he himself explains), is sometimes subject to revision. Thus, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" he found it necessary, on the plea of public interest, to cancel a conditional promise to reveal the terms of our latest trading agreement with Denmark. On the other hand, inquiries were emphatically assured that there was nothing in the arrangement that could be turned to Germany's advantage. To all suggestions of the kind Lord Robert's reply, as he put it, was "an unhesitating No."

Questions as to the Ford Peace Mission drew further examples of the official and the extra-official answer—the former negative and colourless, the other equally negative but slightly tinted. For himself Lord Robert declined to be drawn into an undignified discussion of Mr. Ford's enterprise, or of the intentions of a lot of—"cranks" suggested somebody as the Minister paused as if in search of an appropriate epithet—"a lot of ladies and gentlemen," quietly resumed Lord Robert, altogether ignoring a further suggestion from Mr. Crooks that the missionaries should be "sent to an asylum."

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Equal impatience was shown by members of Mr. Ponsonby's renewed complaint of the conduct of a number of soldiers in breaking up a recent meeting of the Union of Democratic Control. According to Mr. Ponsonby this was an organised disturbance, all the more calculated to discredit the army in the public estimation since forged tickets were used by the soldiers to gain admittance to the meeting.

No sooner had the question embodying those allegations been put than Sir Courtenay Warner was on his feet wrathfully demanding whether "in view of the unpatriotic and mischievous nature of this and like questions" it would be in order to move that their author should not be heard. Rather unexpectedly, the suggestion, although mildly deprecated by the Speaker, drew some vigorous cheering.

So far as the army was concerned Mr. Tennant's reply to the various charges was a comprehensive denial. If soldiers had made their way into the meeting it was because of insufficient checking at the doors. No forged tickets had been used, and there was no evidence of any organised attack. On the other hand, such disorder as had occurred seemed to have originated in the ill-considered conduct of two persons on the platform, one of whom—named by Mr. Tennant as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—had directed the removal of four or five soldiers, while another exclaimed, "Let the accursed military element be removed before we start." Similar remarks "in Teutonic accents" were attributed by the Under Secretary to three or four stewards, whose overbearing behaviour was effectively contrasted with the great restraint shown by the soldiers, whose conduct, moreover, was declared on civilian evidence to have been entirely admirable.

Neither Mr. Ponsonby nor Mr. MacDonald found it possible to accept as accurate this version of the occurrence. "The reference to me," observed the latter, raising his voice above a rivalry of contentious voices, "is absolutely without foundation." "A tissue of misrepresentations," was Mr. Ponsonby's scornful comment on the official narrative. For the present the controversy was allowed to close, though only on the understanding that it might be reopened as occasion offered.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Later, on the adjournment motion, Mr. Ponsonby found his opportunity, of which he took advantage, by producing actual specimens of the forged tickets to which his question had referred, and by emphatically disclaiming any intention of reflecting on the army. On the contrary, he now testified, like Mr. Tennant, to the quiet, good-humoured conduct of the soldiers at the meeting, whom he described as "young fellows out for a lark." As for the Under Secretary's other statements, particularly what was called his scandalous insinuation about "Teutonic accents," Mr. Ponsonby repudiated them all as alike untrue—a denial supplemented by an equally strong disclaimer on his part by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

To those disclaimers and repudiations Mr. Tennant, while acknowledging the patriotic motives of the two members and censuring all incitements to hooliganism at public meetings replied by reading the official report on which his earlier allegations had been based. From this interesting document it became clear that the Under Secretary, so far from over-emphasising the rather highly coloured tone of his official information, had been at some pains to modify its more vivid passages.

THE "DEAD FLIES" CLAUSE.

Good progress was afterwards made with the Report stage of the Finance Bill, which is at last within sight of its third reading. Fresh concessions under the income-tax clauses were sought on behalf of soldiers and sailors serving in the war, but in view of the allowance already made to those gallant men the House showed some reluctance to carry the process further. Consequently Mr. McKenna on this occasion was enabled to offer a successful resistance to a somewhat formidable onslaught, backed through it was by some of the most disarming forms of sentimental appeal.

In the course of the debate renewed protests were raised against the new import duty clause, puzzlingly characterised by Mr. Clough in an amusing speech as the "dead flies" clause. This, it turned out, was a Biblical nickname applied to the clause because its Tariff Reform element reminded Mr. Clough of the Wise Man's saying that "dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour." From Ecclesiastes Mr. Clough afterwards turned to "The Pilgrim's Progress" and pelted Mr. McKenna with a variety of allegorical pellets, which, however, were probably intended to glance harmlessly against the walls of the Ministerial Doubting Castle. At all events, to put it in plain language, no division was challenged.

A SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

GERMAN'S DEATH FOR BRITAIN AT MESSINES.

After he had served for 19 years in the British Army and had died in battle at Messines in October, 1914, it was discovered that Suadron Sergeant-Major Harry William Baker, 11th Hussars, was a German. During the past few days the Home Office has granted a certificate of naturalisation to his widow, Mrs. Joan Mowat Bredalbane Sutherland Baker, of The Bungalow, Peper Harow-road, Godalming, Surrey. This was necessary, for though Mrs. Baker was born in Argyllshire, her marriage made her of German nationality, and legally an enemy alien. A remarkable fact is that although Mrs. Baker had been happily married since 1908, the discovery of her husband's German birth was made only after he had been dead eight months. The lady had thus to register under the Aliens' Restriction Order, and her pension was suspended. This has been adjusted now, of course. Mrs. Baker has related an interesting story. In 1900 she was head nurse in the service of Mrs. Webber, wife of Colonel Webber, Dublin Fusiliers, at 92, Elm Park-gardens, South Kensington Colonel Webber was detailed to Brookwood, Surrey, and the soldier in charge of his escort was Acting-Sergeant Baker. Miss Campbell thus met the man who ultimately became her husband. The next three years Baker spent abroad with his regiment, but on his return to England the couple became engaged and were married.

"I never had the remotest idea that my husband was a German," said Mrs. Baker. "In fact, he hated anything German. Before the war he never liked me to buy any toys for our little girl that bore the trade mark 'Made in Germany.' Eight months after my husband was killed I read in a paper that a Mrs. Leibold, a German, had been prosecuted for failing to register. It was said that this lady came to England from Germany 33 years ago, after the death of her husband, and that she had a son, a Squadron Sergeant-Major Baker, in the 11th Hussars, who had been killed in action. The inquiries I made established beyond all doubt that it was my husband. My husband was 36 years of age, and, I understood, was born at East Ham. It now appears that he was born in Germany, and that his mother brought him to this country when he was two and a-half years old."

Sergeant-Major Baker was killed whilst gallantly endeavouring to take a message from his squadron to the regimental headquarters. In recording his death the regimental magazine stated that he was a fine type of soldier, a capable N. C. O., a crack shot with rifle and revolver, and a splendid horseman and swordsman. He was very popular with officers and men of the regiment, and but for his untimely death would soon have received a commission for which he had been recommended. Amongst letters of sympathy which Mrs. Baker received was one from Lieutenant-Colonel (now General) Pitman, who commanded the 11th Hussars who testified in warm terms to his splendid services.

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IRELAND AND THE WAR.

THE VICEROY & MR. REDMOND

APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

A recruiting conference was held at the Town Hall, Waterford, on December 2, at which the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. John Redmond were present, as well as members of Parliament from the adjoining counties. Mr. Edward Walsh, the High Sheriff, presided over a large gathering. The proceedings were marked with much enthusiasm.

An address was presented to Lord Wimborne on behalf of the Waterford Corporation, in which the hope was expressed that after the war all classes and creeds in Ireland would be united in promoting the welfare of the country. Members of the Harbour Board and Chamber of Commerce endorsed the sentiment expressed in the address.

Lord Wimborne, who met with a cordial reception, explained that the object of the meeting was to have a discussion on the subject of recruiting in Ireland. It was very encouraging to him to find so many of the representative men of the countries Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary gathered together at the Conference. To him the Conference was evidence of the fact that there was no doubt that the war was Ireland's war and a proof of Ireland's personal interest in the cause of the Allies. On going through Ireland he found that the people who thought otherwise were growing fewer and fewer in number. (Applause.) He had been a great deal through Ireland, and he was perfectly satisfied that the country and the towns were determined to support the gallant Irish regiments who were at present in the trenches, or, like the division, which would be shortly proceeding to the front. Mr. Redmond, whom he was glad to see present and who had just returned from the front had given testimony of the splendid work that had been done by the Irish regiments.

The War Office was an institution which excited their unanimous and cordial admiration for the work it had done, but he was afraid that the War Office had unintentionally caused obstacles in the way of recruiting in Ireland. They in Ireland would like to promote the campaign in their own way according to their own ideas, and he believed they had now in a position through the recruiting department to do so. He should say that they were in favour of the voluntary system, and they thought that it should not be abandoned. The voluntary system, however, had one admitted defect—it was liable to operate unfairly as between man and man, employer and employee, district and district. For instance, it was to be found in a city like Waterford that one patriotic employer had given facilities and was encouraging his employees to know their duty, while his neighbour in the same business gave no such facilities. The result was that the first man was prejudiced in his business, and his neighbour gained thereby. He noticed in country districts that the same principle would apply as between farmers. But he believed it was quite possible to remedy this defect if they could get business men and the farmers to come together and to see how many men could be set free to join. The principle they were going on was that each district, each employer, and each man in the community should make equal sacrifices. (Applause.)

MR. REDMOND.

Mr. John Redmond, who was received with applause, said it was a great pleasure for him to be present on the occasion of the first visit to Waterford of Lord Wimborne. He was glad to associate himself with the official welcome by the Corporation and other public bodies. Lord Wimborne had come there on a strict matter of business, but he hoped he would return at a more propitious season to view the beauty spots of the neighbourhood. Mr. Redmond went on to say that he came there to assist as far as he could the work of the Viceroy, because he believed it was the highest interest of Ireland to help as far as she could to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end.

He remembered when the war broke out the question on everybody's lips was what would be the attitude of Ireland. That question was upon everybody's lips because of past history of ill, and because all men recognised the historical fact when the Empire had been engaged in great wars in the past the national sentiment of this country had generally been apathetic, had sometimes been actively hostile, but had never been wholeheartedly sympathetic. (Hear, hear.) The reasons for this were to be found deep down in the history of the country. They were reasons which he hoped had passed away for ever. (Applause.) Ireland's national sentiment and Ireland's interests were bound up in the success of the Empire in this war. (Hear, hear.)

IRELAND'S NEW ARMY OF 10,000.

Ireland (Mr. Redmond continued) has raised and sent to the front a new army of 100,000 men—a performance perfectly amazing when one considers the past history of this country and how suddenly and abruptly this test was submitted to the masses of the people—when one remembers how our population has been drained by emigration in the past. Ireland is to me since the commencement of the war little short of a miracle. (Applause.) At the commencement of the war Lord Kitchener said to me: "Can you guarantee 5,000 men from Ireland? If you can I will say 'Thank you.' If you can guarantee me 12,000 I will say 'I am deeply obliged.'" It was not 5,000 or 12,000, but 100,000 that had been sent from Ireland. Loud applause.) What they were asking for was to maintain that Irish army at the front and make good the wastage.

It was the country parts that had been more or less backward in recruiting. That applied to England as well as to Ireland. It was, in fact, hard to get peasants to be warriors in any country in the world. At the same time, he thought they could make a special appeal to Irish farmers. He had been 34 years in Irish public life, and in that time there has been a revolution in the conditions under which Irish farmers lived, which would never have been brought about, were it not for the spirit of sacrifice of the men of the towns. Now that the farmers had obtained extraordinary advantages they ought, in common gratitude, and he was sure they would, join equally with the men in towns in fighting the battle of Ireland. There was no class in Ireland whose interests were so absolutely menaced by the war as the farming class, and therefore he appealed to them to take their proper place in raising reserve battalions

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FRENCH TACTICS IN ALSACE

DAILY AND NIGHTLY ATTACKS.

Since September the enemy have been kept in a perpetual state of wearing uncertainty as the result of the operations in the Vosges and Alsace. They are always expecting that the local and partial attacks which go on day after day, and sometimes night after night, may perhaps develop into a general and sustained offensive. They never know when the moment for it may arrive.

If the policy of the French has been to excite this feeling of apprehension, they have certainly been successful. In the constant artillery duels of which the fighting has chiefly consisted they have kept up a stronger fire than the German guns, and have generally held the upper hand. The heavy artillery have been particularly active in bombarding the rear of the enemy positions, with excellent moral results. In the trenches soldiers expect to be fired at. It is all part of the day's work, and they hardly pay any attention to it. But the effect of shells falling out of the blue behind the lines is always bound to be demoralizing. In the open, when the men are on their way to the advanced lines or bringing up stores and ammunition, or even resting in bivouacs, they inspire a wholesome and disconcerting respect for the length of the enemy's arm. This long-range firing has also had the effect of creating a state of panic among the population.

Another result of the direct bombardment by shells of places which till recently the French have only attacked with airplanes has been to show the people of Alsace that the enemy's strength in these districts is not so formidable as they supposed. On the other hand, the fighting that took place in the middle of October in the Thann district and towards Munster on the crests of the Vosges, around the Lingekopf and the Barrenkopf, effectively proved the solidity of the French lines.

DESPERATE FIGHTS FOR CRESTS.

On October 12, after a fierce cannonade lasting for more than 36 hours, the Germans once more advanced in force to the assault of Hartmannsweilerkopf, which since August had relapsed into comparative obscurity. The effect of the bombardment was to reduce what was left of the forest, already a wilderness of leafless and shattered stumps, to a shapeless sea of yawning chasms, in which dead bodies and broken weapons and discarded war material of all descriptions are littered about in hideous confusion.

The rain of shells suddenly stopped; at once a grey wave of German soldiers surged up to the top of the mountain. After four hours' heroic fighting the French, no longer able to defend their advanced trenches, which the bombardment had turned inside out, and overwhelmed by superior numbers, fell back two or three hundred yards to their second line. Warned by the persistent violence of the preparatory bombardment, they were prepared for the infantry assault, and two days before had massed a strong reserve force behind this line, where they were not exposed to the destructive fire that swept the summit. At 2 o'clock on the next morning, without the tell-tale preparation of a bombardment by the artillery, they launched these fresh troops on the enemy, and till 5 o'clock there was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets, rifle butts, revolvers, and even knives, and at daybreak the ground lost the evening before was recovered and the much-fought-for summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf was once more in the hands of the French.

In the meantime, farther to the north, near Munster, the Germans were making a determined effort by a surprise attack to gain a footing on the crest of the Linge and in the quarries of Schratzmannele which divide it into two parts. On the 12th, undaunted by the severity of the task before them, they hurled heavy masses of men on the formidable French entrenchments, but could not succeed in breaking through the ranks of the terrible "Diables Bleus," whose mitrailleuses ploughed broad lanes through their close formations and piled up the dead in great heaps in front of the trenches.

With desperate courage fresh troops of the enemy made a second and still more reckless charge, and this time, in spite of further heavy losses, they managed to drive the Chasseurs back a little way and to capture a trench about 80 yards in length. But the "Blue Devils" were not done for. On the 14th, after a few hours' rest, they began a furious counter-attack all along the line from the Linge to Barrenkopf, and after another hand-to-hand fight, in which they used their hunting knives with deadly effect, had won back every foot of ground that had been lost.

The feat was typical of what these extraordinarily fine fighters have done over and over again since the war of trenches began. They have constantly had to resist similar attacks, carried out with all the dogged courage and contempt of death which makes the German soldier so formidable as a fighting man. Sometimes, as in this struggle at the Linge, the weight of numbers has been too much for them, and for a short time they have lost part of a trench. But I believe it is a fact that, since the beginning of this year, they have never once allowed the enemy to keep what they had won in this way for more than 48 hours.

EFFECT ON THE GERMAN MORAL.

Apparently the certainty that every offensive attempt which they make will be followed by a deadly counter-attck is beginning to tell on the spirits of the Germans, who have probably lost twice as many men as the French in these struggles in the Vosges. Their attacks become less and less frequent, owing to the feeling that they are useless, and, in spite of the efforts of their officers to urge them on, it is the opinion of people who know something of the feeling among the German rank and file that the men themselves would greatly prefer the adoption of a strictly defensive attitude. This feeling is not confined to the troops which have been engaged in these encounters in the Vosges and Haut Alsace, but is shared by the strong reinforcements.

The men of the 13th Baden Regt., which has arrived in the south of the Sundgau for a rest behind the lines, are said to be in a particularly low state. "If the war is not finished in six months and I am not killed," one man is reported to have said, "I should like to hang myself." It must not be supposed that such extremes of pessimism are universal. There is plenty of fight still in the great mass of the German armies in Alsace. But it is significant that individual men should have reached the pass of talking openly to strangers, as in this case, of their fears and forebodings, as is also the fact that, because of the increasing number of desertions, the barbed wire barriers on the German-Swiss frontier have in some places been replaced by iron railings 6ft. high.

A general French offensive all along the line in Alsace might produce great results. The dread of it, constantly hanging over the heads of the Germans, is for the present doing very valuable work at a much smaller cost.

MUNITIONS DEAL THAT FAILED.

6,000 TONS OF PICRIC ACID AND A MILLION RIFLES

An important prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Act took place at Bow-street recently, when George Frederick Priestley, 59, described as a commission agent, of Harrington-square, N. W., was charged with attempting to trade in prohibited war materials, viz. rifles without a permit.

Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted said that in addition to attempting to trade in rifles the prisoner had been in communication with two persons named Page and Schiel. The case was discovered through certain letters which were sent by the prisoner to Page and Shiel in New York, and which were intercepted by the postal censor's department, and afterwards sent to the War Office. One of the letters, dated November 19, showed that the prisoner clearly knew that he was acting contrary to the law, because he had applied for a permit on October 2 and was sent forms to fill up; but he did nothing further in the matter. The letters themselves contained references to the case of Sly, who had also been charged at that court, and pointed out how great the difficulties were in dealing with war materials in view of the attitude of the War Office. The other letter contained similar references, and stated that the prisoner was pushing the sale of one or two million Mausers. In each of the letters the prisoner enclosed a newspaper account of the Sly case. The prisoner was arrested on Friday evening, in mail week, and documents were found relating to 5,000 tons of picric acid and to 1,000,000 Mauser rifles of a Spanish model, which were proposed to be dealt with, whilst a further document appeared to be the outline of an agreement as to the sale of 2,000,000 Mauser rifles. In addition there were other documents relating to stores of various kinds.

"The prisoner seems to have a very widely extended interest," Mr. Bodkin proceded, "for plans of mines, bombs, aeroplanes, airships and companies of various kinds all seem to be represented in one or other of the numerous documents discovered."

He (counsel) had been asked to mention the fact that it was known to the War Office authorities that through German agents in America, persons were put forward there as able to supply munitions, but who were not able, and had no intention of supplying munitions, so that if in any way any of the Allied Governments entered into contracts with such persons they would find themselves later on, when the time for delivery of the supplies arrived, in the position of not having them. The seriousness of that could not be exaggerated.

Mr Stanley Eustace Henderson, of the Postal Censor's Department, produced the two letters referred to by Mr. Bodkin, which, he said, were signed "G. F. Priestley." In the letter to Page, of Brooklyn (the witness said), the writer drew attention to the case of Sly, who would be "sent to prison and fined some hundreds of pounds." The same was being done over in Paris, the letter went on so they had to be "mighty careful now." To Shiel the prisoner wrote saying: "I am not anxious to be put in prison like Mr. Sly."

Chief Inspector Ward spoke to arresting the prisoner at Harrington-square on Friday night. On the warrant being read over to him, the prisoner replied: "I have done nothing since I applied for a permit." He also admitted writing the letters.

The prisoner said he did not intend to deal in rifles before he got a permit. "I have been perfectly straight and honest," he added.

Sir John Dickinson said that the prisoner knew perfectly well he was committing an offence, and he had done it for his own selfish interests. If people chose to do this kind of thing they must understand the law was stronger than they were. The prisoner would have to go to prison for four months in the second division.

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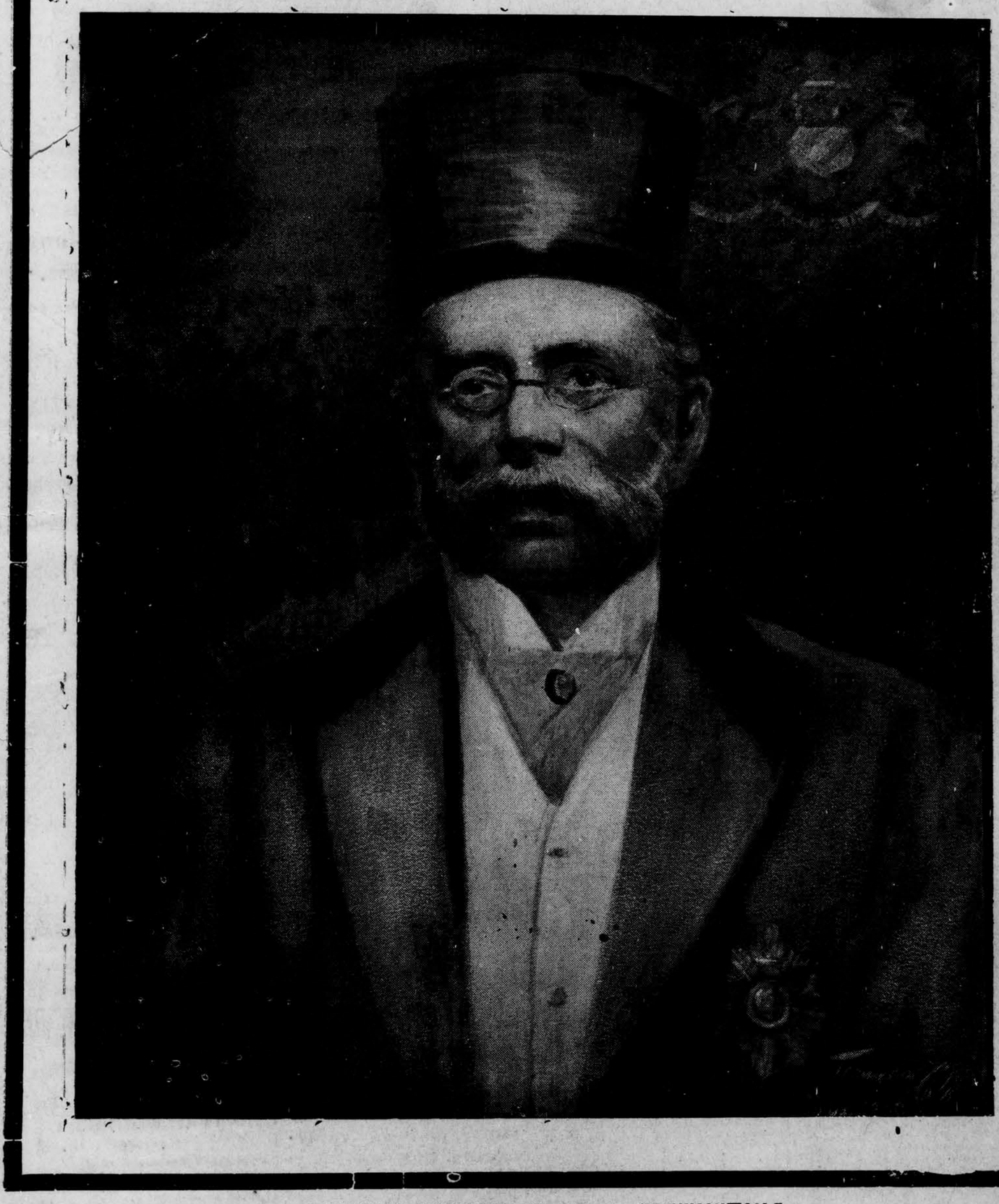

A STRIKING PORTRAIT BY MR. A. TENNYSON COLE.

(Reproduced by the artist's special permission.)

The Bombay Chronicle.

CONGRESS SUPPLEMENT.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT URGED.

FISCAL FREEDOM FOR INDIA.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SOME STIRRING SPEECHES.

(From our Special Representative.)

Wednesday was the last day of the sitting of the thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress. It was at once the most important and the most-longed-for-day. And for one all-prevailing reason. It was the day on which the thought that has been uppermost in the minds of all thinking and patriotic Indians for the last few months was to be chrystallised into a formula expressing the unanimous wishes of the people as regards their demands for the present and their goal for the immediate future. In short, the Congress for the first time in its history, was to take a deliberate and forward step in turning what it had so far considered a more or less distant vision of self-government within the Empire into a problem of practical politics of the utmost urgency, a problem, which could not wait for at least partial though substantial solution a day longer after the triumphant close of the war. As events showed, the Resolution on self-government that was proposed by Babu Surendranath Bannerjea proved that its framers did not fail to see that it embodied the real desire of the majority of the people of the country. And it is needless to add that of all the resolutions that were placed before the Congress yesterday, the Resolution on self-government put every other in the shade in interest. This was due as much to its subject as to the persons who were selected to speak on it. For there could hardly be a better combination of all that goes to make up the most effective oratory than the sonorous periods of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, the silvery tones of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,—though through sheer ill-luck the latter was not at his best yesterday—, or the commanding eloquence of Mrs. Annie Besant, or yet the melodious notes of Mrs. Sarojni Naidu. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was, however, a host in himself and as might have been expected his was the outstanding as it was the most stirring speech of the day. It was a speech which any one who heard it will always cherish as one of the pleasantest recollections of life. The Resolution which Mr. Banerjea moved advocated provincial autonomy and reform of the Councils including the India Council, in which a non-official majority of elected members was urged. It also authorised the All-India Congress Committee to confer with the All-India Moslem League Committee for framing a scheme of reform which is to be put forward before the Government at the conclusion of the war. Mr. Banerjea at the outset disposed of the argument that the Congress would be embarassing the Government if it considered the question of self-government. He pointed out how the educated community was loyal to the core to the British throne—a loyalty tested by the war." But the war could not last for ever. Peace must come. God grant that it may soon come." And the task of Indians lay in this that they should prepare themselves for peace, for the situation in which they would find themselves upon the conclusion of peace. "I can" said Mr. Bannerjea, "think of no more patriotic task than that." Furthermore, the idea of readjustment was in the air all over the world. In fact the offerings of war were made that the claims of minor nationalities should be recognised and that the sanctity of previous proclamations should be preserved "Ours" said Mr. Banerjea "is one." Again in Canada and Australia they are talking of what will happen after the war,—so, too, in the House of Commons. "May we not" he asked, "talk about it a little too from our standpoint and are we to be charged with embarrassing the Government if we follow, the example of illustrious public men?" Mr. Banerjea then Mr. Bannerjea then dealt with the argument that Indians were not fit for self-government. He said the burden of proof lay on those who put forth that argument. He, however, proceeded to show the weakness of this argument by historical evidence of the fitness of the people for this form of Government. He also expressed his disagreement with those who said that the goal of self-government was distant, so distant in fact that it was an illusion. "Self-government," he said "on the other hand was a divine dispensation,—a part of divine law,—a part of the immutable order of the Universe written by the divine hand. It was the normal condition of the life of a nation." Mr. Banerjea concluded by heartly greeting the Muslim League and expressing the hope that with the co-operation of the League and the Congress, India would soon reach the promised land.

Mrs. Besant who followed him was received with an ovation only less enthusiastic than that which greeted Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. She rightly described the Resolution as perhaps the most momentous one that has ever been laid before the National Congress during the thirty years of its splendid existence; for it is laid down principles which would make self-government a reality not in a distant vista of time but within the life time of the present generation. It was the largest step, she added, the Congress had ever taken and it would make the Congress memorable in the grateful memory of India of the future. And a feature which distinguished this Resolution from all resolutions that the Congress had passed was that it required the carrying out of a programme of continuous work, educative and propagandist, throughout the year. She then emphasised three important reasons why self-government should be granted,—the practical reason of the need for legislation on vital points, the economic condition of the country and the historical justification. It was often said, proceeded Mrs. Besant, that an inscrutable Providence had brought Great Britain to this land. She made a very pertinent comment on this by pointing out that the designs of Providence only become incrutable when you have un-British rule in India instead of the British rule that she ought to follow. She concluded by pointing out with a fine relevance that India was not the sick man who needed a patient and long cure as was generally supposed, but a giant that had been long asleep but was now awakening.

The resolution was supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, though not at his best having as he said lost his voice, ended with a fine peroration which might well become the watchword of every patriotic Indian. Quoting a verse from the Vedas which said that a man becomes what he desires to become, Pandit Madan Mohan appealed to his hearers and through them to all Indians to "cease to think that you have not the capacity to govern yourselves, that the differences which may exist and which do exist amongst us constitute an obstacle which cannot be overcome. Believe that you are as good as any immortal man born in any land. All you need is the opportunity given to you to show what you can achieve, and God willing, success will come to you earlier than you expect."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, said that the moment was a psychological one for them to press forward their claim; for after a long time Hindus and Mahomedans were co-operating together to voice the unanimous feelings of the people. But she said that they wanted self-government not so much for this that they may by freeing themselves from foreign domination bring about their natural regeneration, but that they may be able to do so by freeing themselves from the infinitely subtler and more damning domination of their own class- and racial prejudices.

THE OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Of the other resolutions that were discussed the most important was one which urged the repeal of the Press Act. And other resolutions urged measures for the development of industries and the granting of complete fiscal autonomy and the reform of land-ettlement. Mr. Horniman who moved the resolution on the Press Act pointed out how the Act was conceived and was being administered in the most objectionable manner, being a constant menace to the rights and liberties of not only editors and printers, but of the people at large.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola speaking on the Resolution on fiscal autonomy, pointed out that Indians could not expect an industrial development until the power to influence her fiscal was taken away from Lancashire and this could only be done by transferring the power to impose duties whether Excise duties or those on imports and exports to the Government of India. Mr Kale who followed him however said that the power demanded in the Resolution would be useless unless and until effective voice was given to the people in the Council of the Government of India.

Mr. Pranjpye in moving the Resolution regarding the grievances of Indian students abroad, said that the Imperial Government were not altogether powerless to redress those grievances, for they could at least do one thing. They could prevent students from those institutions in England which made invidious differentiations against Indian students, from appearing at the Indian Civil Service and other examinations. Dr. Mehta who also spoke, pointed out that that day was a red-letter day in the history of the Indian student world because that day they found that the whole Indian people were ready to take up their cause.

Of the resolutions that were put from the chair one expressed the appreciation of the Congress of the service of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Congress Committee and another appointed Nawab Syed Mahomed and Mr. N. Subba Rao as Secretaries of the Congress. Another resolution sanctioned an important amendment to the existing rules under the Congress constitution giving power with proper safeguard to public meetings called by recognised institutions to elect not more than 15 delegates

Thus the resolutions which the Congress considered during the last two days exhausted all questions of public importance though, it must be confessed, the omission of any resolution on free and compulsory education was a very serious one.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS.

Ordinarily after the resolutions are passed very little of interest remains to be done. But a surprise was in store. Highly eulogistic references were made to the work of Sir S. P. Sinha by Mr. Wadia and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Mr. Wadia said that though they had met in the gloom of a triple tragedy that gloom was to a great extent dispelled by the fact that they had found in Sir S. P. Sinha a new leader whom they could trust to guide firmly and wisely the destinies of India, the destinies of the cause, through those troublous times which were before them in the young men who were in a hurry and who confronted them with hope as well as with come cause for fear, —hope, if the young and honest enthusiasm was carried into good channels and danger, if that enthusiasm was carried in,—bad channels to devastate the Motherland. Sir Narayen very finely said that when Sir S. P. Sinha accepted the presidentship of the Congress, it might have been said that the Congress had captured him. But now they found that he had captured the Congress.

Sir S. P. Sinha replied in a speech which was heard in all corners of the pandal by an audience which was enthralled by his sincere and feeling words. It was a speech which, through brief, proved that if Sir S. P. Sinha would only speak more often in public than he has hitherto done, he will become a speaker of which any nation can be proud. "I will not, he said, attempt to summarise the discussion that has taken place. It is fresh in the minds of you all. I can only express the hope that whether there is a declaration of policy such as I have in all humility prayed for, whether there is such a declaration or not we shall continue loyally but earnestly and with all the enthusiasm that we can possess to work for self-government in India, we shall continue to do so until that consummation is reached,—be the day long, be the day short. And finally he summed up with this message:

"There is one other matter with regard to which I feel very deeply and with regard to which I could not say all that I wanted to say in my address to you. I believe in the doctrine of self-help as much as probably more than many of you here. I ask therefore that not content with these oratorical feasts for three days in the year, that we should have a continuous programme of work, work not political in the sense of public meetings but work in the sense of uplifting the low and the weak the miserable and the poor, carrying light into our villages, remedying the evils that there are in everyday life,—ignorance poverty and disease. Fight them in the best way you can. Never mind self-government, never mind national militia, run to the rescue of the poor and the weak. I do say therefore that if we are really serious, if we are really earnest in what at any rate for these three days have been uppermost in your minds, the glorious day when the people shall govern themselves and by the people,—I do not mean Indian civil servants, but I mean the people, the classes who live in the villages and who till the soil,—if ever that day is to come, let us be able to say that it is we who took our proper share in bringing about that consummation."

It may be added that a feature which made this Congress a unique one was the number of delegates which reached the unparalleled figure of 2,259 in the 30 years' history of the Congress. The previous highest record was in 1889 at the Bombay Congress of 1889 when Mr. Badlaugh attended the Congress.

The proceedings commenced as usual with a song of welcome sung by Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies. This was followed by the singing of "Bande Mataram." the whole assembly standing up whilst it was being sung.

The distinguished visitors included Mr. Justice MacLeod, who was cheered by the assembly. Later in the day the Raja of Mahmudabad attended the Congress.

At the outset the President asked the assistance of his brother delegates to go through the work they had in hand by the necessary sacrifice of their desire to speak on any one of the resolutions. Though the President would have liked to hear everyone of the delegates, he said, it would be impossible to finish the work, and therefore it was the duty of every one to stick to the time allotted to each, and not to embarrass the President by asking for his permission to speak except the chosen speakers. He appealed to them all.

THE PRESS ACT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the 17th Resolution which stood in his name which read as follows:—

"This Congress reiterates its protest against the continuation of the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book and urges that the same be repealed."

Mr. Horniman said:—

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I am here rather in the way of an interloper standing in the front of what perhaps you regard as a much more attractive discussion to come, and I shall try not to exceed the limit of time allowed to me. (Hear, hear). But I ask you to listen to me patiently because of the profession to which I belong (Hear, hear) I am here to ask that we should be allowed to exercise our calling freely without fear and without favour, and I ask you to listen to me not only on that account, but also because we are the possessors of a great public right, which, if we are not allowed to exercise it freely and fully, involves a very grave hardship not only on us but upon the people of this country at large. (Hear, hear). Ladies and gentlemen, I do not suppose that there is a single one of you in this great assembly who would attempt to defend the Act against which this Resolution protests, and I am aware that in this Congress, from this platform, the Press Act has already been exposed as, if I may say so, a monstrous encroachment upon the privileges of the people of this country. But at the same time it is essential that we should enter our protest to-day and also essential that we should justify it by argument, because, the scandal of this Act is growing worse and worse every day. The gross power that has been put into the hands of the Executive under this Act is made day by day more monstrous use of, and I am inclined to believe that unless we continue to protest, that unless we do something to make an impression upon the Government, we shall sooner or later have no freedom of the Press left at all. And that would be a very bad thing for me and it would be a very bad thing for you. Ladies and gentlemen, I will put the case against this Bill as briefly as I can.

REASONS FOR REPEAL.

There are three reasons why we ask that this Act should not merely be amended but should be repealed and struck off the Statute Book.

The first is that it is a measure of most extraordinarily drastic provisions, unparalleled I believe, almost in any civilised country of the world to-day, which was passed to deal with a special state of affairs and when you have the case of an emergency legislation like that, it is scandalous that it should be allowed to remain on the Statute Book for a moment, when that state of affairs has ceased to exist. Has it ceased to exist? Sir, I challenge any member of the Government, I challenge any representative of the official class in this country, to come forward and make out such a case for the existence of that Bill to-day as they were able ot make out six or seven years ago. (Hear, hear). We all know that when this Bill was placed upon the Statute Book, there was a very grave state of affairs existing in Bengal. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not subscribe and I never did subscribe, to the view that there was such a state of affairs as justified the enactment of such a measure as this. But there certainly was a somewhat grave state of affairs, and the Government were able to make out some, I will say substantial, case for legislation of this character. That state of affairs was the result—well, I won't say what it was the result of—but it had been growing and proceeding for perhaps seven or eight years following on the Partition of Bengal, and it was in Bengal that the reasons chiefly existed for the passing of the Act. And I ask any of the representatives of Bengal, who are here to-day, whether that state of affairs has not ceased to exist for the last five or six years. (Hear, hear). Ladies and gentlemen, I will even go further and will tell you, as a matter of fact, that that state of affairs with which this Act was enacted to deal, had very largely ceased to exist at the time it was passed.

GRAVE DISABILITIES ON JOURNALISTIC PROFESSION.

Then, secondly, the Act must be repealed, because, as I have said just now it brings very grave hardships and disabilities on the whole journalistic profession and printing trade in the country. Ladies and gentlemen, and especially, Gentlemen, I ask you on our behalf to look at this side of the question for a moment from a business point of view. And I ask any business man here what it would mean to him, as it means to us, if for every moment of the day, day after day and year after year he had every sword of Damocles hanging over him in the shape of a law that would leave him entirely at the mercy of executive officers. That is the state of affairs under which we have to work and I ask you as business men, who are here to-day, to think what that means to us day after day in the exercise of our profession. Whether it is possible for we journalists in this country and members of the printing trade to follow our calling with any sense either of self-respect or of being able to work efficiently when we have to work under conditions of this character. I could say a great deal more on this particular subject. I can cite instances of struggling printers having been dealt with in the most arbitrary way and brought to ruin. That is the business aspect of the question. I tried to put it as strongly as possible in a few words as I had to limit myself. But I feel sure you will admit that it is our claim that our fellow subjects in the other professions and business of the country should give us their cordial and wholehearted support in trying to get these restrictions removed.

RIGHT OF FREE AND UNFETTERED EXPRESSION OF VIEW.

Then, thirdly, ladies and gentlemen, this Act deprives the people of this country of the right to free and unfettered expression of their views on public questions. There is another important consideration. We can point out to the Government that this Act is not what they intended it to be and it does not carry out the intentions with which it was passed. You must remember the case of "The Comrade" which came before a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court. In that case Sir Lawrence Jenkins (cheers), the then Chief Justice of the High Court, in a judgment which, I am sure, must have caused him much pain, was forced to say that under the provisions of the Act, no matter what may have been the intention of the legislature it was impossible for him, it was impossible for the Court even to consider whether the words that had been published came under the description given in the Act as words that should not be published. Well, as to that we had a very clear promise not only from the Government but from—what makes it more interesting and important—the then Legal ber of the Government who is here with us to-day, and who, speaking on behalf of the Government gave what can only be described as a definite assurance that it was impossible that such a thing could happen as actually did happen three or four years afterwards in the High Court of Calcutta. I am going to quote his words. He said:—"It is of no use to attempt to convince us that it is a very drastic measure because we feel sure that it is not." Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to say nothing that might be embrassing to our President, and I am not going to ask him to answer any question put to him now; but I ask him here, publicly, without wishing him to answer. I ask him whether he can lay his hand on his heart to-day and say as eloquently as he said on that occasion, that this is not a very drastic measure. Ladies and gentlemen, there has not been only one "Comrade" case, but there have been several cases since then, in which the Executive authority, taking advantage of the judgment of the High Court, have deliberately belied the undertaking that was given on behalf of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The Law Member declared that there were many safeguards in the Bill. The Calcutta High Court has decided that those safeguards do not exist. Is there not, in such circumstances, a solemn obligation resting upon the Government to redeem the promise that was made on their behalf by the Law Member? (Laud cheers.)

MR. I. B. SEN.

Mr I. B. Sen (Bengal) supporting the resolution, said he was not an editor but he was one of the victims of the Act—a man in the street. He protested against the Act because it set up a false standard of judgment in the mind of the editor, who, under the menace of this Act, instead of judging whether the publication of an idea was good for the public, applied the wrong test whether it was good for his bank balance, whether it involved the risk of a forfeiture of his security or the confiscation of his property. The Act discouraged the editor from thinking for himself or on his own responsibility. The editor was a thinking animal only at rare intervals,—(laughter),—his chief weapons most of the time being scissors and paste, and the speaker was afraid that the continuance of the Press Act would make the mind of the editor rusty and his scissors worn out with much use. In England Sir John Simon had declined to enact a measure of this character. Apparently what was not good for England was good for India. The speaker concluded by saying that the time had now come when as Government had the Press Censor, the Military Censor and so a, the Press Act should be removed from the Statute book, because it would

(Continued on page 2.)

NATIONAL CONGRESS

(*Continued from page 1.*)

be a discredit to any Government which said that it could live in the atmosphere created by the Press Act and this atmosphere alone. (Applause).

MR. K. N. AIYA IYER.

Mr. K. N. Aiya Iyer (Madras), supporting the resolution, said he was no thought-reader but he could say he did not think their worthy President was at this moment proud of this piece of work of his, the Press Act. (Loud laughter in which the President joined). One of the proudest achievements of British rule in India was its administration of justice but by the Press Act it substituted executive control for judicial control.

The resolution was carried.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—Mr. President, Brother Delegates Ladies and Gentlemen,—the Resolution which I have the honour to place before you reads as follows:—That this Congress is of opinion that in the best interests of the people of India it is necessary that complete fiscal freedom in special reference to import, export, and excise duties should now be conceded to the Government of India."

Brother Delegates, it appears to me that the most important and urgent work that we have to do is to look to the economic development of the people of India. We have a form of government under present conditions under which our fiscal policy is determined 6,000 miles away. The need for economic development is so urgent and so insistent that it appears to me that the time has arrived when strenuous efforts should be made to advance the cause of the economic growth of India through the development and growth of our industries. It will appear to you rather curious that the Resolution is worded in a manner which asks to transfer the power now vested in Parliament to those of the Government of India, and I will tell you why I stand before you to ask you to give your unanimous adherence to this form of Resolution. In the whole world, all the civilized nations govern their fiscal policy by means of protection and protective tariffs, England is the only country in the world of any consequence which works on the principles of free-trade. It is not my intention to detain you with the reasons which may influence the representative men in England to follow their own fiscal policy, but when it comes to a question of forcing down the component parts of the British Empire, a fiscal policy which cannot be acceptable to those parts the question becomes of so serious importance. Ladies and gentlemen, you are aware that the self-governing Colonies of Great Britain have been granted complete freedom in the matter of their fiscal policy. India is the only part of the British Empire on which the British free trade policy is at present imposed and when we are talking and we propose to talk about self-government, the essential condition of self-government is the right and the power of regulating your own fiscal affairs. It is for that freedom that I am standing up before you to-day and to ask you to accept the Resolution. There appears to be no reason, ladies and gentlemen, why when England concedes to all self-governing dominions the power of managing and regulating their fiscal affairs that India should alone be deprived of that privilege.

CLAMOUR FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The question that we have got to consider is this. The country is clamouring for economic advancement. The scheme for compulsory and primary education in this country is largely wrecked on the ground of want of funds. We want money for our educational propaganda and for sanitation. The manner of administration is such that we are governed by departments and each department pursues in the best interests as it appears to it, the interests of India. The result of all these measures has been the rise in the cost of living. Our requirements are multiplied and it appears to us that we ought to receive full fiscal freedom before we can regulate our economic position in the future. The reasons why I ask that this power should be transferred to the Government of India is the recognition of the freedom of this country to regulate its own fiscal affairs. I do so because I am convinced that under existing conditions when the manufacturing interests of Great Britain are so prominently represented in the House of Commons that it is hopeless to expect that a full freedom in regard to our industrial development shall be conceded unless we take out of the hands of those interested people to regulate (hear hear) for us, what we shall do in regard to our industrial development (hear, hear), and I will give you one typical instance of what transpired in the House of Commons only two years just before the war. At that time when the British Budget was under the consideration of the House of Commons, one of the Labour members moved that the tax on imports of Indian tea be reduced. The reason he advanced was, not that he repudiated the idea of wanting to give preferential treatment to India as against China and the other country from which tea was imported. He said that Indian tea was largely used by the middle classes and the lower classes and as a relief to their breakfast table. He advocated a reduction of all the import duty on Indian tea retaining the duty on the Chinese tea. Well, Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of Exchequer, got up to reply to this amendment and in doing so he said that he appreciated the argument that the honourable mover had advanced, that he did not put it on the ground of preferential treatment to India but he asked whether they can possibly conceive that it would be construed in any other way except as preferential treatment to India and under these circumstances what would China say about it. But he proceeded further and asked what his Lancashire friends had to say on the subject, because China was one of the largest consumers of Lancashire goods. (Hear, hear). Ladies and Gentlemen, our fiscal relations with England are to be determined not by the interests of England, not by the interests of India, but by the interests of Lancahsire in China. (Hear, hear and cries of Shame). If the House of Commons propose to follow the line of policy indicated by the reply of Mr. Lloyd George it is hopeless to expect that India shall advance in its industrial growth and development unless it secures full and complete autonomy in all fiscal matters (Hear, hear) and it is for that reason, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I am appealing to you to accept the Resolution and demand pressingly, insistently in season and out of season.

PROFESSOR V. G. KALE.

Prof. V. G. Kale (Poona), seconding the resolution said they were told that India as a part of the British Empire was bound to share in the burdens of the Empire. They were quite willing to share that burden but it must be made clear at the same time that unless India was granted fiscal autonomy she would not be able to contribute her share of the burden. The speaker emphasised that it should not be Lancashire but the people of India who should be allowed to determine the fiscal policy of this country. (Applause). He was afraid the power sought to be given to the Government of India, as recommended in this resolution, would be useless unless people had an effective voice in the councils of Government. Political autonomy and fiscal autonomy should go hand in hand.

MR. PATRO.

Mr. Patro (Ganjam) in supporting the Resolution referred to the discussion in the Viceregal Council, when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla challenged the Government on Raja Kushal Pal Singh's resolution on fiscal autonomy. On that occasion the Government of India while expressing sympathy with the spirit of the resolution, pleaded helplessness to move in the matter, since only the India Council could do anything in the matter as all powers lay with them. Mr. Patro suggested that the Government of India should have every power—not only the Government, but also the people should have power, to regulate their own affairs. Unless this power were delegated to the Government and people here, it would be hopeless for India to free itself from the economic bondage and for its industries to develop as they should be.

The resolution was carried.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE HON. MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved the Resolution on Self-Government which ran as under:—

That this Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived to introduce further and substantial measures of reform towards the attainment of Self-Government as defined in Article I of its Constitution, namely, reforming and liberalising the system of Government in this country so as to secure to the people an effective control over it by, amongst others,

(*a*) The introduction of Provincial autonomy including financial independence;

(*b*) Expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils so as to make them truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and to give them effective control over the acts of the Executive Government;

(*c*) The re-construction of the vario existing Executive Councils and the establishment of similar Executive Councils in Provinces where they do not exist;

(*d*) The reform or the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India;

(*e*) Establishment of Legislative Councils in Provinces where they do not now exist;

(*f*) The readjustment of the relations between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India; and

(*g*) A liberal measure of Local Self-Government.

That this Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to frame a scheme of reform and a programme of continuous work, educative and propagandist, having regard to the principles embodied in this Resolution and further authorises the said Committee to confer with the committee that may be appointed by the All-India Moslem League for the same purpose and to take such further measures as may be necessary; the said Committee to submit its report on or before the 1st of September 1916, to the General Secretaries, who shall circulate it to the different Provincial Congress Committees as early as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said:—I am confronted with an initial difficulty in moving this resolution. We are told by our critics, and they are as multitudinous as the stars of heaven, and by our candid friends, that to move a resolution of this kind at a time like the present and to formulate proposals of reform now would be to embarrass and hamper the Government. If I should be pursuaded of the soundness of this view, I for my part would have no part or share in this resolution. Furthermore I would ask you to drop it over. Brother-Delegates, our attitude, the attitude of the educated community of this country has been one of fervent devotion to the Throne and active co-operation with the Government. Agitation is far from our mind. We may deliberate, discuss, even formulate proposals of reform. But we are resolved, the members of this Congress are resolved to embark upon no agitation, no controversy, and not to let loose the forces of public opinion so as to bring pressure to bear upon the Government. Brother-Delegates, this war cannot last for ever. Peace must come. God grant that it may soon come. We have to prepare ourselves for peace, for the situation in which we will find ourselves upon the conclusion of peace, I can think of no more patriotic task than that. We have to play the part of men and let us acquit ourselves for that exalted position, brother-delegates. The idea of readjustment is in the air not only here in India, but all the world over. The heart of the Empire is set upon it. It is the problem of problems upon which humanity is ingrained. What is this war for? Why are these offerings made?

A WAR OF READJUSTMENT.

It is a war of readjustment. A war that will set right the claims of minor nationalities, upholding and vindicating the sanctity of previous proclamations. Ours is alos a charter and we want that it should not be treated as a scrap of paper as it has been up to now. They are talking of what will happen after the war in Canada, Australia. They are talking about it in the House of Commons. May we not talk about a little too from our standpoint and are we to be charged with embarrassing the Government if we follow the example of illustrious public men? Brother-Delegates, the resolution says that the time has come when a definite advance must be made for the demand of our goal which is Self-Government. (Cheers.) But, brother-delegates, there are those who tell us that we are unfit for Self-Government, that the goal is distant, very distant, so distant as to be an illusion. A high authority speaking from his place in Parliament said that so far as his imagination could pierce, he could never conceive of a time when India would be fit for a Parliamentary institution. (Shame, shame.) The same authority is the author of the Reform Scheme. Brother-Delegates, I am no prophet, do not desire to be one, though my ancestors were in their own sphere. It is incumbent upon those who say that we are not fit for Self-Government and that it is a distant disability so distant that it fades away into the mist of the unseen future, to prove their case. The burden of proof is upon them and not upon me. But in a similar spirit embodying the chivalry of this Congress I will come to their rescue, I will take upon myself the burden of proof. I will descent from the place that I occupy and fight any adversary in the open with his own instrument and upon terms of perfect equality.

HISTORIC EVIDENCE.

Let us survey the past. Examine the present, look around and then pronounce our word. Brother-Delegates in the morning of the world, before Rome had been built, before Ninive and Babylonia had emerged into the historical arena, our institutions had founded those organizations which represent the first beginning of Self-Government, (hear, hear,) so well-organized, so tenacious, all life and vitality they were, that they have survived and have been left within living memory. It is said that Self-Government is Government by discussion. How do we discuss here? How do we consult, compromise with the sense of moderation and self-restraint and by having regard to constitutional authority. Does not that prove our capacity? But that is not all. The best training grounds of Self-Government are the institutions of Self-Government and Mr. Gladstone is my authority for it.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Referring to provincial autonomy, Mr. Banerjea said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, we stand upon firm ground in asking for provincial autonomy because it is contained in the great Despatch of the 25th of August, 1911, and an attempt has been made to deny the message contained in that document. When confronted in a hostile house, Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State, declared—I think he was afraid of Lord Curzon and Co.—that this despatch contained nothing more than the delegation of power from superior to subordinate authority. But that is not borne out by the context, and what is more the statement was refuted by his lieutenant who in the free atmosphere of a Liberal Club—I am speaking of Mr. Montagu—said that this despatch represented a new departure in Indian Policy and opened up a new vision to the people of India. Truly it is a new vision. Truly it is the beacon-light which will guide us in the grand march which is to lead us to the promised land. We take our stand on this despatch and we loyally adhere to it, and ask the Government to redeem it in season and out of season. Gentlemen, there are other suggestions made in this despatch—Mr. Chairman, you remind me of my time. (Voices of "go on, go on.") There are other points in the despatch—but I cannot be unfair to the other speakers—and only to one or two of them I shall refer. I mean in the resolution there are other points and to one or two of them only I shall refer. (Voices of no, no, more, more.) I shall be here the whole night in that case.

NON-OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN COUNCILS.

Referring to the non-official majority in the Legislative Councils, Mr. Banerjea said:—We must have absolutely unqualified majority of the representatives of the people. (Hear, hear.) We propose resolutions—and I am one of the greatest sinners in that respect—and these resolutions are sometimes graciously accepted, some of them are ungraciously rejected. When they are accepted what does it matter? A resolution after all is a pious hope and aspiration. Government is under no statutory obligation to give effect to it. Though I must say Lord Carmichael's Government is fully reciprocal and a resolution accepted by that Government would not always be a pious hope. But, gentlemen, we cannot rest ourselves by depending on individual discretion which often would mean individual caprice. We say that the resolutions accepted by a majority in the Legislative Council shall be binding upon the Government to give effect to. (Hear, hear.) One or two more points. I have been encouraged by the attention you have been giving me but it involves a reciprocal duty on your part, namely, that you will do your best to bring this controversy about Self-Government to a triumphant issue. Brothers, we have got Executive Councils. My friend, the President, was a member of that Council, but will not let us into the secret of his prison-house. But I think if the depth of his heart was sounded, it is possible that we might be able to extract a residue of the self-consciousness which would tell us that at times he felt it would have been better if he was associated with an Indian colleague and as a matter of fact Sir Ali Imam in the admirable speech he gave us in reply to the dinner that was held in his honour, told us that at times the cloud of depression hung over his mind and he felt discouraged and was only encouraged by the active sympathies of his Excellency the Viceroy. Therefore, I say, we, Congressmen, ought to come to the rescue of our Indian representatives in the Executive Council, (hear, hear,) and resolve that there should be a substantial increase in the number of such representatives on the Executive Councils. A little more trust in the people is needed and if that trust (hear, hear) was forthcoming it would be reciprocated with enthusiasm and gratitude. (Loud applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea congratulated the Moslems on their decision to hold their meeting in Bombay. He sent his greetings to them.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant said:

The Resolution which I have the honour to second to-day is perhaps the most momentous that has ever been laid before the National Congress during the thirty years of its splendid existence, for not only does it proclaim that the reform is to be taken towards the attainment of self-government but it also lays down principles of reform, which if they are embodied in the Committee's Report will make self-government a reality not in a distant vista of time but within the life-time of the present generation. (Hear, hear.) I find the bold demand is made that we are to have an expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils, to make them truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and most vital of all, to give them effective control over the acts of the executive Government. Now if adequate representation is given, if effective control over the Executive is granted, then it is difficult to say that you have not self-government in India. It is the largest step the Congress has ever taken and it will make the Congress memorable in the grateful memory of India of the future. Not only so, but there is a vital proviso that the All-India Committee is to frame, not only a scheme of reform but a programme of continous work, educative and propagandist, not agitation you must understand. I am not clever enough to distinguish between that and popular agitation, but I beg you to cling to the Resolution which is doubtless statesmanlike and desirable.

THREE VITAL POINTS.

Now I want to put to you three reasons for which this granting of self-governing ns necessary. One practical reason is the need for legislation on certain vital points; the second, the economic condition of the country; and thirdly, the historical justification for the granting of self-government to India. As regards the first, the need for legislation, there are certain things that press upon the nation which would be rapidly altered if we had an effective majority in the Legislative Councils. What you require has been laid down for us in very useful lines. It was said, and I believe truly said, that it was impossible for England to train up India on her literature and in admiration for her institutions, to teach her that taxaion without representation was robbery and to expect her to remain taxed and unrepresented and without any effective control over the budgets which are passed year after year. Sometimes people say that an inscrutable Providence has brought Great Britain to this land. I see nothing inscrutable in it, for Great Britain, when England came here, was the only free country in Europe, and Providence chose her to come so that she might bring India into touch with western liberty and established western institutions. (Hear, hear and applause). The designs of Providence only become inscrutable when you have un-British rule in India instead of the British rule that she ought to follow. Then you may well have a conundrum that you will find it for ever impossible to solve. Another practical reason why we should have it, is that if we have really representative institutions, we shall be able to carry the measures we desire. This Congress has been working for thirty years for the separation of executive and judicial functions and has not gained it, but in Indian States that separation is already made; Gwalior has it, Baroda has it, some smaller States already possess it. You ask for Panchayats, but Gwalior, Baroda, Dewas, Patiala and many other States have already established those village councils successfully and yet in British India it is impossible to get them thoroughly on foot.

TAXATION.

Referring to the economic reason, Mrs. Besant said:—It is admitted by Government that in India there is no effective margin of taxation. It has been pointed out by the late Mr. Gokhale among others that the taxation of the country trenches on the subsistence of the labourer. It has also been pointed out that India's production is only Rs. 30 a head, £2 a head, and yet we find that in 1910 the taxation, local and imperial, was 5sh. 5d. a head. You need to read Blue Books to understand what is going on around you when you have a taxation which threatens the bankruptcy of India by the ruin of her agricultural population. Mr. Wacha has told us—and there is no better authority—that the indebtedness of the peasantry rises to 500 crores of rupees. Is that no reason for changing the system of Government which produces it? I ask you to consider in relation to this not only the question of taxation, the admitted fact that India is the most heavily taxed country in the world, not in shillings or rupees, but in proportion to the production of the masses of her people. And when you are dealing with taxation, the next point to remember is admittedly the most costly Government in the civilized world. (Hear, hear). Therefore, the necessity of crushing taxation. Nor is it only that the Government is costly, but you have to remember that the taxes that are raised largely go out of the country in what is well known as the 'drain', that which Lord Salisbury called the 'bleeding of India.' That drain out of the country runs to some 20 million sterling a year and another 20 million goes in the various charges on interest on capital managed in the most extravagent fashion. If the Congress were the Parliament of India, the poverty of the people would long ago have been redressed. (Hear, hear). I find Sir William Hunter saying that more than forty millions of the people are always on the verge of starvation. I find that Sir Charles Elliot saying that half the population never know what it is to have a full meal. And these, Sir, are not impatient idealists, but they are historians and statesmen. (Hear, hear). You will see, Sir, that Romesh Chandra Dutt declared that 100 millions of the agricultural population are always on the verge of starvation, and my fear for India is not the passionate enthusiasm of misguided youths but the spectre of hunger, the frightful spectre of coming bankruptcy which means the most awful of revolutions.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS.

The third reason is historical 5,000 years ago this country was trading with ancient Babylon before Christ down to 1613 after Christ. There were wars and revolts then. Akbar was ruling when Queen Elizabeth was on the throne and she gave the first charter to a company to trade with India. In the reign of James I, the first Trading Company was allowed to establish itself at Surat and along the West Coast.

I put it to you as a broad proposition that the tests of success of a Government is the wealth and the prosperity of the people. (Hear, hear). I submit 5,000 years of success is greater than the theories of a few Englishmen.—(Hear, hear)—who say that India is not fit for self-government. The representatives of India who have assembled here are not the children of savages emerging from barbarism needing to be trained in the elements of self-government by a western nation; they are children of heroes, of warriors worthy to govern their own affairs—(Hear, hear and loud applause)—save for one reason that the very noblest amongst you seems to think himself inferior to the Englishman around him. I urge that this Resolution be unanimously carried, that larger powers be given to Legislative Councils as a means of self-government. (Loud applause).

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in supporting the resolution said that it carried out in spirit the declared creed of the Congress. The Congress had laid down that Indians should achieve self-government under the aegis of the British crown. He stood there and supported the resolution as a Moslem. To reach that goal, it was necessary that the two communities of Hindus and Moslems should genuinely co-operate with each other. They were two minor brothers and they should go before their guardian united to each other. He wholeheartedly supported the resolution.

DEWAN BAHADUR GOVIND RAGHAVA IYER.

Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Iyer further supported the resolution, which, he said, proclaimed the ideal of self-Government within the British Empire. The resolution also laid down that they should attain Self-Government by constitutional methods, that they would have that form of self-government which obtained in the Colonies, that it should not be less than that which obtained in other parts of the Empire, and that on their part the Indians were prepared to discharge their duties and obligations which should not be less than those borne by the other parts of the Empire.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that it was not her intention to speak on the resolution but she had been pressed to do so. They had been told that self-government was a mere dream, but she had no fear of its not being realised. There were responsibilities on everybody. They had their own responsibilities. This was a psychological moment when they,—Hindus and Moslems,—should co-operate with each other for the unity of India. The different communities must not stand for differential treatment or extra privileges. Then and then only would they be fit for self-government.

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, further supporting the resolution, said they were not making a new departure for the resolution wanted them to carry on the work which the Congress had been doing ever since its existence. The *raison de etre* of the existence of the Congress was to get self-government within the British Empire. That had been their demand from 1885 and even before that.

THE HON. PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting the Resolution said that there were some amongst them who thought that the time was not opportune for pressing the question of self-government. Personally he said that after having served the country in his own humble way for the last 30 years, after having worked in the Provincial Council for nearly ten years, after having served in the Imperial Council for nearly six years, he came to the conviction that there was no hope for political advancement, for better social surroundings, for the necessary progress among the people and for other necessary measures of reform being carried out adequately unless they got real measure of self-government. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that there was any parallel to the case of India, under British rule. India was not formed of primitive people or that they were just emerging into civilization; 5,000 years of civilization stood behind them. Until yesterday their people ruled over this vast continent. The Empire of Asoka was more extensive than the British Empire of India. (Hear, hear). Even to-day one-third of India was ruled by Indians. (Hear, hear). Rulers of Indian States were nothing else but Indians and their Dewans were all Indians. (Loud applause). They were placed under the rule of a nation which boasted of its love of freedom, which was sheding the blood of its people, had sacrified the flower of its manhood in order to uphold the cause of liberty, truth, justice and civilization. They also received that nationalising education which had made it possible for them to talk to each other, and they very grateful to the British nation for the boon of education, but with that boon they had imbibed a feeling of degradation in finding that in their own land, with their ancient traditions, surrounded by almost oceans of intelligence and good sense, they were held to be incompetent to govern themselves (Cries of shame). That was really a matter of shame. Self-Government, unqualified the Hon. Pandit observed, meant full control of the army and navy, and full control over foreign relations, but they did not ask for that. All that they asked for was self-government about matters domestic which did not affect foreign policy or the army or navy except so far as sanctioning the expenditure was concerned. The people of India could not rest satisfied by moving Resolutions which were almost always defeated, nor by petitions which were almost always disregarded. (Hear, hear.) They did not ask that the Government should leave this country handing over charge to them of the whole country, but they asked that they should be associated liberally in governing their own affairs. It should be the duty of the executive to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in the Council that it should be the duty of the executive to spend money on education, on sanitation on promoting indigenous industries and promoting all those other reforms which they have been praying for for the last 30 years. Self-Government did not mean the satisfaction of a mere political sentiment though even that was of great value. Self-Government meant an opportunity given to do what the Government of the day had not only themselves failed to do but had failed to do on repeated invitation. He hoped that every Indian who felt a sense of responsibility and of self-respect and who recognised his duty to the Motherland would stand boldly forward to advocate the cause of self-government and carry on an agitation to achieve that end. In conclusion the Hon. Pandit quoted the Vedas to show that a man becomes what he desires to become, and he prayed earnestly all to desire to be free men. "Cease to think," continued the Hon. Pandit, "that you have not the capacity to govern yourselves, that the differences which may exist and which do exist amongst us constitute an obstacle which cannot be overcome. Believe that you are as good as any imperial man born in any land. All you need is the opportunity given to you to show what you can achieve, and God willing, success will come to you earlier than you expect."

The Resolution was passed.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

THE HON. MR. C. MUDALIAR.

The Hon. Mr. Chidambaranath Mudaliar (Madras) moved the following resolution:

This Congress is strongly of opinion that a reasonable and definite limit should be put to the demand of the State on land and that the permanent settlement should be introduced in all areas, Ryotwari or Zemindari, where that settlement is not in force, creating fixity of tenure for occupants wherever possible, and that if the Government does not see its way to the introduction of such settlement, a settlement for a period of not less than sixty years should be introduced.

The Congress is further of opinion that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, that the general principles of land revenue assessment should be embodied in provincial legislation and that such legislation should state specifically the limit of enhancement of assessment if any.

The Hon. Mr. Chidambaranath Mudaliar in proposing the Resolution said that a very large area of this country excepting Bengal and certain areas in other Provinces were under Ryotwari settlement, which meant a revision of Government demand once in every 20 or 30 years and invariably resulted in an enhancement. The result of this system had been that smaller holdings were griwing in number year after year, that people had less and less security in their own property, and misery had grown more and more in the country. Because of the revisions people had no incentive to make any improvements in their lands as they felt that whatever improvements they made were not beneficial to them.

RAI BAHADUR HI ANAND KHEMHSING

Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khem Singh (Sind), seconding the resolution, said they must persevere in this demand till it was granted.

RAI SAHEB D. LAKSHMI NARAYAN.

Rai Saheb D. Lakshmi Narayan (Central Provinces) supported the resolution. He said the problem of land revenue was the most prominent in India and it was a question of life and death to the agriculturists. They should have permanent settlement, or in the alternative, sixty years' settlement.

The resolution was carried, and the Congress adjourned for half an hour.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE HON. R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar (Berar) moved the following Resolution:—

This Congress while expressing its appreciation of the action taken by Government for the industrial development of the country is of opinion that the measures adopted hitherto are inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation and expresses its conviction that for removing the industrial backwardness of India it is necessary

(a) That far greater provision than exists at present should be made for in-

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NATIONAL CONGRESS

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dustrial and technical education by the establishment of a technological faculty at the principal Indian Universities, by establishing institutes of research and attaching fellowships thereto, by the development of existing technical institutions and the opening of new ones and the gradual introduction of elementary technical instruction in primary and secondary schools;

(b) That fiscal autonomy should be granted to India in regard to the levying of duties both on imports and exports;

(c) That industrial advisory Committees should be appointed for each province to co-operate with the department of industry in that province, one of whose functions should be to direct the pioneering of new industries;

(d) That artificial and unjust barriers like Excise duties on cotton goods and the differential rates for Railway consignment which favour the foreign manufacturer at the expense of the indigenuous manufacturer, should be removed.

Mr. Mudholkar said:—Sir, this resolution is not one of those resolutions which appeals to the sentiment of a large audience. It has not the glamour of a political appeal about it. It is a matter of fact resolution which attracts your attention, the importance of which in a manner transacts the importance of political resolutions but which do not appear attractive to the view of the ordinary people. Yet the subject is one which is present to the mind of the thinking, the rich and the middle class and to the mind of every section of the community, because, it is a question of bread. I do not say bread and butter, because beyond bread and vegetable our people know nothing. We have been told on this platform and elsewhere of the growing poverty of India. To those who have read the ancient history of India from a distance and who have not seen India, it might appear somewhat curious that the land which thousands of years ago was known as Suvalva Bhumi, the golden land possessing a soil the fertility of which is hardly equalled, that that land should be considered as one of the poorest countries in the world. Yet it is a fact. We find that there are famines almost every two or three years and thousands die like flies.

Referring to the lack of capital, Mr. Mudholkar said that what they did was that they sent cotton from here to Manchaester instead of utilising it here, and urged that if India was to become a self-defending and a self-contained nation it ought to introduce manufactures in this country, and that their dying and decaying industries ought to be revived and this could not be done unless they applied the methods adopted in the West which enabled them to make the great material advancement which they have. (Cheers).

MR. KRISHNA RAO.

The Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao (Madras) seconded it. He said that the proposer of the Resolution had said that it had no bearing on politics. The speaker said it had a bearing on self-government. There could be no political contentment unless there was material prosperity in the country. Political contentment and material prosperity went hand in hand, therefore, it was as much political as material. The speaker admitted that some attempts had been made in Madras by the Government to solve the industrial problems. Factories would have to be established to practically prove to the people that industries could be carried on successfully. The Government experts should assist the people in these factories and demonstrate to them what it was possible to do industrially. Japan should be taken as an example of this. India was sacrificed for the principle of Free Trade. The speaker referred to the Excise duties and barriers put by the Railway Companies in their way India was not going to be an agricultural country for ever. It was a manuufacturing country formerly and it behoved everyone to raise it again to that status.

RAI BAHADUR DWARKANATH.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Mr. Dwarkanath speaking on the Resolution in Urdu said that he had nothing to say but this that self-government might be or be not distant but they had to think of satisfying the natural desire of hunger of the people. No man could bear starvation and it was their first duly to appease that hunger. He therefore dealt with the advantages of developing industries to satisfy the material wants of the people. This Resolution asked for this development. But for this development fiscal autonony was essential. Nevertheless they should not forget that the attainment of fiscal autonomy was a very difficult task for Lancashire whose interests were concerned would place every obstacle in the way. These obstacles could only be removed if they got self-government. He then quoted the instance of his own Province of Behar where it was difficult to get Government to help forward industries. It was said that India possessed "hoarded wealth." This mythe of "hoarded wealth" consisted only of the trinkets with which their sisters and mothers adorned themselves. Mr. Dwarkanath then exposed the false analogy between the position of England and India as regards Free Trade. Mr. Dwarkanath then said that what they feared was not a handful of anarchists but the evergrowing number of thousands of hungry and starving men, women and children. The war had demonstrated that it was the educated classes who remained staunch to the British rule because they understood the issues involved in the war and by explaining these to the masses, were chiefly responsible for the happy situation that existed. The Government had thus been benefitted and it was their duty to promote the welfare of the people by pioneering indigenous industries. For it was only on the welfare and happiness of the people who constituted the root of that tree, namely, the welfare of the ruler depended. As things stood while it could the justly be said that King George V. was king of prosperous and happy millions, his Majesty was also the King of thousands of hungry and starving Indians.

The resolution war carried.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

THE HON. MR. R. P PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye (Bombay) moved the following Resolution:—

This Congress while strongly disapproving of the existence of the Indian Students' Department in England, as it is at present constituted, and its methods of working, earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the educational institutions there to restrict the admission of the Indian students and by the unfair and differential treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions, urges the Secretary of State for India, to use his influence, authority and power towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for them.

Mr. Paranjpye said:—

Mr. President, I consider it a great privilege on this important occasion to move this resolution on behalf of the students with whom I am intimately connected always. My experience of student life in England is not rather old and am certain that speakers who will follow will give their fresh experience of English student life. All that I can say is that in my time we hardly found any difficulty. The difficulties that students experience in England are all recent and whatever they may be, their cause or one of the causes is race prejudice which is found increasing in all parts of the British Empire (Shame! Shame!) In particular this is due to a benefaction which had a bad effect upon Indian students, I mean the Rhodes-scholars, and they introduced the racial feeling in the English educational institutions. I must say that at the present state of affairs is certainly unsatisfactory and the Resolution that I am placing before you consists of three parts. The first part is to voice our dissatisfaction at the work of the Indian Students Department in England. At present the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have made distinction regarding the admission of Indian students. Each college admits two students every year. Formerly there were 15 or 20 Indian students. Even the most brilliant student is not equal according to their opinion to the worst English student. It is also exceedingly difficult for Indian students to get admission into Hospitals to get experience of practical work. We must ask Government to remove these disabilities or they should start institutions of the same type in India and be prepared to pay the money for such institutions. As regards the admission of Indian students in English workshops, the difficulties are equally great, and when we approach Government we are told that they have nothing to do with English workshops, but if Government mean it they have got the lever in their hands. The Government of India spends an enormous amount of money in buying machinery and other articles for use in India. If only they were to put in a condition in their contract that the firms from whom they buy the machinery should admit some Indian students in their factories in England, this difficulty could to a certain extent be remedied. We must therefore insisit that all these difficulties of Indian students must be done away with and I think that this Congress will pass this Resolution with acclamation.

DR. J. N. MEHTA.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta is seconding the Resolution said that this day was a red-letter day in the history of the Indian students all over the world, because they had the voice of the Indian community behind them. Dr. Mehta wanted to speak on the Indian Students' Department. The student's grievance was that that department was unnecessary, because that information could be very easily supplied by the universities and colleges themselves and do it better. The Educational Adviser in England had in many cases tried his best to dissuade the students from going either to Cambridge or Oxford. There was the grievance, besides, of asking for testimonials from the students. Since that department had come into existence the certificates of the Universities were of no use unless they were countersigned by the Adviser. That was a deplorable thing. But many of the Colleges would not take any student unless they were chaperoned by the Adviser. It was suggested by many that the worth of a college depended on the number of students resorting to it. But the students, in fact, were compelled to go to a particular college. It was made obligatory on Indian students either at Cambridge or Oxford that they should get in through the Adviser only. Admission to the Bar was not allowed unless they passed certain examinations either in India or England and that was an invidious distinction which was not applicable in the case of other students. In the hospitals and medical colleges they were not given residential appointments, although at the present time there was a great dearth of medical students, simply because they were Indians. Another grievance was as the non-admission of Indian students to the Officers' Training Corps. In the officers' volunteer corps students of the universities were trained, but the Indian students were not allowed simply because they were Indians. Unless the Secretary of State made up his mind to remedy these evils the grievances would never be cured at all.

MR. J N. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas N. Mehta, supporting the Resolution, said this word of hope from the National Assembly would cheer up the students. The students had protested again and again against the disabilities imposed on them, but the protests had hitherto borne little fruit. But he hoped that this support of the National Congress might help Indian students in their efforts to get their grievances redressed.

The Resolution was carried.

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS AND "INDIA."

The following Resolutions were put from the chair and carried:

This Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the service of Sir William Wedderburn and other Members of the British Committee and resolves that the organization of the British Committee, and "India" should be maintained.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

That the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahommed Bahadur and Mr. N. Subba Rao be appointed Secretaries of the Congress for the year 1916.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

The President then said that several amendments to the Constitution of the Congress were referred by the last sessions of this body to a Committee. This Committee made its report to the All-India Congress Committee which in turn passed the amendments as in the best interests of the Congress itself. He hoped they would meet with their acceptance, particularly as they should be able to know after experience of some time whether these amendments had been able to satisfy their requirements. He asked whether all the Proviaces were in favour of adopting these amendments.

The delegates shouted out their acceptance and the following amendments were carried:—

6. Public meetings convened under the auspices of any association which is of not less than two years' standing on the 31st December 1915 and which has as one of its objects the attainment of Self-Government by India on Colonial lines within the British Empire by constitutional means.

Provided, (a) That the said association by a special resolution accepts Article I of the Congress constitution and notifies to that effect to the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province to which it belongs.

(b) That the said association makes the acceptance of the said Articles I a condition precedent to new membership.

(c) That the total number of the delegates to be elected by such public meeting shall not exceed 15 in number and no such association shall be entitled to call more than one public meeting for the said purpose for any one session of the Congress.

But this however will be subject to the right of the All-India Congress Committee to disqualify any such political association or body at any time.

Explanation.—No person elected as a Delegate need be a member of any Congress Committee if he is otherwise quaalified.

For this purpose Coorg and the areas administered by the British Government in the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, shall belong to Madras; similar areas in Baroda and Kathiawar and Southern Maratha States to Bombay; Assam to Bengal; Delhi, Ajmere-Marwara, and the areas administered by the British Government in Rajputana to the United Provinces; British Baluchistan to the Punjab; areas administered by the British Government in Central India to the Central Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. N. Subba Rao Puntulu then read out the names of the members of the All-India Congress Committee.

NEXT SESSIONS AT LUCKNOW.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Malaviya then rose and invited the next sessions of the Indian National Congress to Lucknow in December 1916. He wished the late Mr. Gangaprasad Varma were here to extend that invitation because the speaker knew how dear and near to his heart was this desire of his late friend. Mr. Varma was not here but the speaker and others felt it was their duty to their late friend and to India to invite the next sessions of the Congress to Lucknow. It had been said that the Congress was losing support in the country and that the enthusiasm for it was dwindling. To that allegation, this session of the Congress gave an eloquent reply (Applause) and he hoped that the Lucknow session would be able to give a similar reply (Applause). The number of delegates attending this sessions is 2260 (Loud Applause), the highest figures which the number had ever reached (Continued cheering). They could not always expect to reach those figures but he hoped that whenever the occasion demanded delegates would muster in that number ("Hear hear"). He invited the next sessions of the Congress to Lucknow (Cheers).

Mr. Masaldan (Lucknow) supported Pandit Malaviya's invitation, which was accepted with acclamation.

VOTE OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT.

MR. H. A. WADYA.

Mr. H. A. Wadya then moved a vote of thanks to the President in the following terms:

"That this Congress records its best thanks to the President for his valuable services to the Congress cause and to the country rendered by his splendid and statesmanlike address, and by his conduct during the sittings of the Congress, and for the arduous work during the sittings of the Subjects Committee."

In moving the above Resolution Mr. Wadya said that he was a man of yesterday. He had not the pleasure of seeing the President before he came to Bombay as their President-elect. But he knew a great deal of him from the late Mr. Gokhale, and the impression that he had formed upon the speaker's mind was indeed such that he would like to mention it to the meeting not as a compliment to the President, but as a compliment to the country. It was taunted by those of our friends, who were so insistently opposed to India's advancement, that the Indians aspired to offices for which they were not fit, and, secondly, that the profession to which the President and the speaker belonged was always fighting for the loaves and fishes of office. But Sir S. P. Sinha obtained the office of the Executive Member not because he was fit for the office, not because he took it up at a great sacrifice, not because he was hungry of power or pelf, but because he wanted to serve the country. That showed how grateful they must all feel to him. But he retired when he knew that the conditions under which he could do his duty were no longer such as he wanted. The speaker then referred to the circumstances under which he welcomed the President-elect. He said he was rather in a perilous condition on the platform, but some of the volunteers put him in the President's car, and the forced introduction and acquaintence lasted for more than two and a quarter hours. What he saw in the streets of Bombay,—the crowded streets of Bombay,—made him imagine what the great officials, who lived in the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas at Simla, would think of such a reception by a "microscopic minority," and the other thing was that the Congress had still a great hold on the commercial mind of the inhabitants of Bombay, and that its influence was not waning. Mr. Wacha had referred to the gloom and depression under which the Congress was labouring. He meant the triplex tragedy. The speaker saw in the words of the Presidential address a new light on the horizon, a new hope. They saw a new leader whom they could trust to guide firmly and wisely the destinies of India, the destinies of the cause, through those troublous times which were before them in the young men who were in a hurry and who confronted them with hope as well as with some cause for fear,—hope, if the young and honest enthusiasm was carried into good channels and danger, if that enthusiasm was carried into bad channels to devastate the Motherland. The speaker congratulated the President on the amendments which were passed, as they would bring into the folds of the Congress all the parties who would now work unitedly for the cause of India, and they would always remember that it was during Sir S. P. Sinha's time, and under his presidency that the resolution for self-government was passed. He hoped that the President would give more of his time, more of his talents, more of his energy to the cause of the Congress and take his rank among the leaders; he hoped the President might have enough strength and wished him long life, for all such men were always needed for India to mould her destinies,—her future destinies, and to take them all to the goal which they aspired. That was when India would take her proper position and place in the Empire, and when she has power to exercise that power for the future happiness and contentment of the people. (Loud cheers).

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in seconding the proposition moved by Mr. Wadia said:—Brother Delegates, I have only but few words to say in acknowledgment of gratitude to our President (cheers) for the fresh spirit of vitality which he has given to this Congress movement. How did the situation stand when Sir Satyendra Prasan Sinha was elected President of the Congress, how does the situation stand now that his Presidentship is drawing to a close? When he was elected President you captured him for the Congress. Now that the proceedings have come to a close after the admirable manner in which he has presided over our deliberations, it is but truth to say that he has captured the Congress. One of the speakers who proposed his election spoke of him in introducing him to you as your President-elect, as a valuable asset of the country. Now he becomes not only a valuable asset of the country, not only a realised asset of it, but to borrow the language of the law which Sir Satyendra Prasad has to practise every day, he becomes the realised asset of the country for distribution, for distribution in the sense that hitherto a gentleman who was more for law and less for the country, now becomes more for the country, the realised asset for distribution amongst his countrymen, for his countrymen, living in them, living for them and living with them. I have no more to say than this that Sir S. P. Sinha, if he will pardon me saying it, deserted the country when he deserted his seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, but I am glad that he has made up for it to-day. He has deserted it to join his country in a larger sphere, in a wider and more useful atmosphere, to become one of its leaders by the force of what you have seen during these three days in the most signal manner, by his soundness of judgment, by his level-headedness, by his sobriety and by his capacity to stand firm where firmness is necessary and put his capacity on the most complex problems which are arising and will arise in the future. I therefore ask you to carry this proposition, the vote of thanks to the President, with the highest acclamation.

The whole assembly passed the vote of thanks by standing up and cheering Sir Satyendra for some minutes.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S REPLY.

The President replying to the vote of thanks, said:—I should indeed be conceited, I would almost deserve the reproach of considering myself one swallow if I thought that all this eulogium, all this good feeling is evoked by my personality or by any poor services that I have been able to render to the cause. From the moment I left Calcutta to this moment, I have been overwhelmed with kindness from all and sundry, from my Hindu and Mahomedan friends, (hear, hear),—and I have an equal number amongst both,—from my English and Indian friends,—and I have an almost equal number among both,—I have been overwhelmed from start to finish From the railway station up to now the kindness that I have received has been absolutely overwhelming, and if I had the sonorous eloquence of my friend Mr Surendranath Banerjea or the silvery tones of my friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, I would even then be unable to express a hundredth part of the gratitude which I feel. It is kindness not merely from the people but from the ruling chiefs, and on of the principal ruling chiefs, of this Province is his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, with whom I had the privilege of living during my stay in Bombay. High and low, young and old man and woman, have vied with each other in overwhelming me with kindness, and words fail me to express my sense of gratitude more fully.

What shall I say about the Reception Committee? My friends on the Reception Committee, and these young gentlemen whom I find before me, the volunteers (hear, hear), have been ready to do every bidding of mine at any personal sacrifice and from morning till noon and from noon till night and past midnight and almost till the morning there have been numbers of them waiting to carry out any desire of mine. Fortunate do I consider myself that I have lived to this day,—never shall I forget it. (Hear, hear). But pray do not imagine that I am wanting in that humility which would convince any man that this kindness is not due to any personal qualities of mine but that it is an enthusiasm for the cause. You in Bombay founded the Congress. The Congress held its first sittings here and to-day ends the thirtieth sitting and not the least memorable it has been again in Bombay. Bombay set the political fashion, she has been the leader of political thought not only for the last 30 years but for all the time that there has been any political thought in British India (Hear, hear). Long live Bombay.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, having attempted to express my gratitude, I must now apologise for many of the shortcomings. (Cries of none). Pardon me, I am fully aware of them, in the Subjects Committee particularly where many of you may have thought that I was autocratic and was riding rough shod over the feelings of some members in the Committee, but many of you know better than myself that I was only a camp follower till the other day; you raised me to this position. You know it better than I do that it is in your interest, in the interest of the Congress, in the interest of India, that I had to do what I did, because we should never have been able to get through our work unless I was firm enough to rule out anything which appeared irrelevant or hurtful or noxious to the cause. I will not attempt to summarise the discussion that has taken place. It is fresh in the minds of you all. I can only express the hope that whether there is a declaration of policy such as I have in all humility prayed for, whether there is such a declaration or not, we shall continue loyally but earnestly and with all the enthusiasm that we can possess to work for self-government in India. (Hear, hear and loud applause), we shall continue to do so until that consummation is reached,—be the day long, be the day short. (Hear, hear).

There is one other matter with regard to which I feel very deeply and with regard to which I could not say all that I wanted to say in my address to you. I believe in the doctrine of self-help as much as probably more than many of you here. I ask therefore that not content with these oratorical feasts for three days in the year, we should have a continuous programme of work, work not political in the sense of public meetings but work in the sense of uplifting the low and the weak the miserable and the poor, carrying light into our villages, remedying the evils that there are in everday life,—ignorance poverty and disease. Fight them in the best way you can. Never mind self-government, never mind national militia, run to the rescue of the poor and the weak. (Hear, hear). I do say therefore that if we are really serious, if we are really earnest in what at any rate for these three days have been uppermost in your minds, the glorious day when the people shall govern themselves and by the people,—I do not mean Indian Civil servants, (laughter), but I mean the people, the classes who live in the villages and who till the soil,—if ever that day is to come, let us be able to say that it is we who took our proper share in bringing about that consummation. It is the people who live by the sweat of their brow who should be capable of governing, it is they who should take part in the government of the country. It may be that some of you who are younger than myself are sanguine, and some of you who are older than myself are feeling that this work is easy and that it does not take long. I wish I could think so. It does take long. Don't you make the mistake that it is an easy thing to do. You have got to work day and night, patiently, persistently and strenuously, if ever you desire to achieve that object which you profess,—government of the people, for the people, by the people. Ladies and gentlemen, I feel I cannot say more. I thank you. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

The President then declared the present sessions of the Congress dissolved.

Three hearty cheers for H. M. the King-Emperor and the President of the Congress were given.

The President was again enthusiastically cheered as he took his seat in a motor car and drove away.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The "Pioneer" in a leading article on the Congress says:—Sir S. P. Sinha's utterances are likely to carry weight in wider circles than those in which the Congress activities are generally exercised and the exposition of his view will command the interest and attention of many who do not usually concern themselves with the changing phases of Indian politics.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Commenting on the Congress presidential address the "Swedesamitran" says:—"The weighty utterance of Sir S. P. Sinha, President, is in consonance with our expectations. His speech is a strikingly forcible one, remarkable for clarity of thought and breadth of vision."

The "Andhra Patrika" says: "Both Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. Wacha have done signal services in drawing attention to the urgent problem of developing the Indian's capacity for the defence of his own country and the defence of the glorious Empire to which he belongs."

BHANDARI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT RATNAGIRI.

The Bhandari Educational Conference commenced its third Session on the 26th instant at Ratnagiri under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayak Harichandra Thakur, Mamlatdar of Murbad, District Thana. Over 500 people were present. The Session opened with the recitation of songs and introductory remarks of the Secretary of the Reception Committee. Letters and telegrams wishing the session success were received from H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. S. V. Keer Mr. S. K. Bole, J. P. and many others.

After the address of welcome of the chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Thakore was voted to the chair. He addressed the meeting for over an hour in the course of which he emphasized that there was no necessity of being down-hearted. The Bhandaris were not quite so backward as they believed themselves to be. They were known for their grit and fine spirit. Let them co-operate and by the spread of education and knowledge among themselves they will soon be able to realize their duties in life and be useful members of the community. The Bhandaris are known in history as a military tribe and they must now show their loyalty by affording a large number of recruits for the war.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next public and general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust on Tuesday the 4th January 1916 at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be "Readings from the Local Self-Government Gazettee and a discussion thereon."

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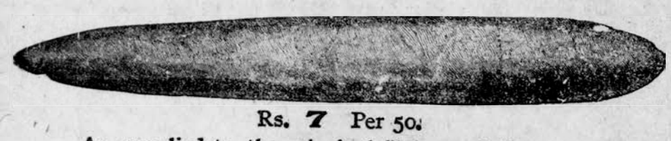

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MARATHA EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED MARATHA CENTRAL BANK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 29.

The organisers of the Maratha Conference had been fortunate to secure a great measure of help at the hands of the Agricultural Department in various ways. The Department exhibited samples of vegetables, fruits, seeds, manures and modern farming implements on Tuesday morning. Lantern films showing germs and crop worms, also the foreign ploughs, crops and cattle, were presented to view on the two preceding nights.

On Tuesday at noon the Conference authorities arranged a special sitting in their pandal to hear speeches of the Deputy Director and Inspector of Agriculture, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, the Sugarcane Expert and Veterinary Assistant in their respective subjects. On t occasion Mr. Mead, I.C.S., the head of this District, presided.

Mr. Gonehalli dealing with the co-operative movement favoured the scheme of Mr. Vandekar, General Secretary of the Conference, whereunder a Maratha Central Bank is proposed to be started with Maratha Education Fund at its disposal, but advised the promoters of the scheme to approach the Registrar Mr. Mwbank in the matter.

Votes of thanks to the chair and to the local authorities including the City Magistrate, the Deputy Educational Inspector and Head Master, High School, who had lent his school building and new hostel premises for Conference use and the garlanding and distribution of flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

BHARAT MAHAMANDAL.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT BENARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES CITY, Dec. 29.

The third sitting of the Mahamandal Mahadhiveshan on the 26th was presided over by his Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah, who in hiss peech laid stress on the characteristic religious spirit in which Hindu pontiffs, princes and people had combined to manifest the loyal devotion of the nation to their beloved Emperor at the juncture by meeting in their religious metropolis and performing "Maha Rudra Yujna" for the triumph of the righteous cause espoused by their Emperor. His Highness concluded with prayer for strength and will to serve Sanatan Dharma, the preservation of which was the sole aim of the Mahamandal.

Among important resoultions carried by acclamation at the meeting was one relating to improvement of indigenous educational institutions on the traditional line and revival of "Vidya pithas," that is, ancient seats of Sansrit culture, including the restoration of Joshi Math, founded by Bhagwan Shankaracharya in the Himalayas now in ruins, but still the chief controlling centre of Sadhus of Northern India.

The fourth sitting was presided over by the Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia, who made a stirring speech devoted to the expression of loyal fervour of Hindus and the spirit of real social, and religious unity of the community in spite of the outward diversities, indicated by this assembly comprising representatives of all sects, classes and provinces.

The principal resolution dealt with the very important question of revision of panchangas (almanac) and the need of more efficient working of religious endowments, acts for the proper protection and preservation of shrines and other religious charitable institutions, the supervision and control being exercised by Hindus alone. The proposition excited much discussion as to whether the matter should be dropped or taken. On being put to the vote all except half a dozen were for the need of the question receiving urgent attention.

The exhibition of arts and industries in a long range of buildings near the huge pavilion is a great success and is drawing large crowds. The Government Agricultural Department and Weaving Station are also exhibiting.

PRESS ACT IN OPERATION AT NAVSARI.

ALLEGED OBSCENE PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 29.

A sensation has been created by two searches made of the house of one Mahomedan named Sadroodin Hasansha Dargawala and of the "Shanti-Bhoovan" Press. The facts are that Sadroodin got a pamphelt published at the "Shanti-Bhoovan" Press in Urdoo language with Gujarati characters, which it is alleged contained some obscene quotations from a book published in Delhi and made an attack against the morals of the Arya Samajists. The original of the pamphlet has been found and the pamphlet has been proscribed. Both the accused Sadroodin and Parekh are released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

JOURNAL CEASES PUBLICATION.

"Vishva-Vartman" ("World's News") a local paper started only about a couple of months ago has ceased to exist as the editor Mr. Dajibhai Desai could not produce Rs. 2,000 as securities. Mr. Dajibhai was the editor of "Chabook" ("Whip") published here about five years back and which was suppressed by the Baroda State.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 18th December 1915, are more by Rs. 1,33,34,884 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

The officers of the Army Headquarters at Simla gave their annual Xmas Tree entertainment to children of all employees of the headquarters yesterday.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

EXTENSION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference met for its third session last night at 8 p.m., when the large pandal erected on the Bund Road was brilliantly illuminated and held a representative gathering of Mahomedan gentlemen. Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani of Bombay presided over what was termed the female section of the Conference. which had to deal with the question of female education in the Mahomedan community. Mr. Sobani spoke briefly on the need for improving and extending Mahomedan female education and the few means they had at present at their disposal for securing so desirable an object.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then lectured on the needs of female education in the Mahomedan community. What she had to say, she said, was the message of her Mahomedan sisters to their Mahomedan brothers and it was this that the cause of their womankind was not going to be won by speeches from platforms of conferences like this or on the stage of the All-India Moslem League, but by practical deeds. Unless they put their ideas and views into practical shape they would never be able to secure the future of their mothers and sisters. If they did not educate them intellectually and physically, they were robbing them of their rights and privileges. If Mahomedans wished to preserve the old time celebrity of Islam they must realise and accept the rights of women. No system of education could be complete unless their womenfolk were able to walk side by side with them. Should they fall behind in the race for education, then the race cannot be said to be won.

Mr. Aftab Khan thanked the lecturer, as also did at Justice Abdul Rahim.

Mr. Sher Abdulla, then read the report of the female section. The proceedings concluded at midnight.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The Conference met for its fourth session at 10 a.m., to-day. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim again presided.

Maulvi Abdulla Rauf moved a Resolution requesting Government to utilize the donation of eight lakhs given by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Sodagar in founding a residential college for Mahomedan youths, the interest accruing from money being spent in scholarships until such a residential college had been decided upon.

Maulvis Salad Udin and Alibhoy Hamdani seconded and supported the Resolution.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

The next Resolution moved by Sait Yakub Hassan of Madras and seconded by Kazi Musa Khan of Aligarh urged that the Education Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council lbe requested through deputation appointed by this Conference to receive the deputation, so that the question of the Muslim University may be settled as early as possible.

MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN CHRISTIANS

RAJA HARNAM SINGH'S FRANK SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Presiding to-day at the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, Raja Sir Harnam Singh made reference to the growing feeling of consciousness among the Indian Christian communities. "Missionaries," he said, "may justly take pride in the thought that the Churches which they have so far controlled and directed, now show impatience of control because of the consciousness of growing strength but I regret to say there is increasing feeling among the Indian Christians that the Missionaries as a rule instead of encouraging self-support, view all effort in this direction with suspicion and consider them more as a rival movement than as a natural and proper outcome of their own teaching. The speaker also advised his Indian Christian friends not to be above seeking the advice and help of their seniors in age, experience and spiritual life.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The public meeting which was to be held yesterday in the Congress Pandal where several supporters of the University were to speak, had to be postponed *sine die* on account of the indisposition of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Pandit Malaviya will again come to Bombay within a month in connection with the University.

AN APPEAL TO MR. S. N. BANERJEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I join Mr. R. G. Rege in appealing to the Hon. Mr. S. N. Banerjea to favour the student community of Bombay by delivering a public lecture after the session of the Congress is over? May I also request institutions like the Students' Brotherhood and the Social Service League to approach him and to arrange for his lecture preferably in the Congress mandap itself?—Yours, etc.,

I. K. VYAS.

Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya, Manordas Street.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

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For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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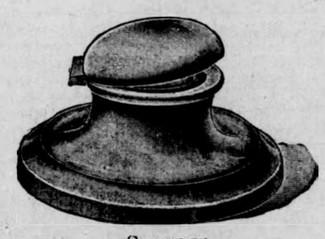

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WINTER WARFARE IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY'S DEVICES

COUPOLA FORTS BEHIND THE TRENCHES.

It is difficult to imagine more dreary and dreadful weather than this in Flanders, where our soldiers have settled down now—knee deep where the trenches are worst—into the winter campaign, observes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent, writing from the British General Head-Quarters. To-day a high wind is howling over the Flemish fields, but it is moist, and sweeps gusts of rain into the fight-of men marching through mud to the fighting lines and of other men doing sentry on the firesteps of trenches into which the water comes trickling down the slimy parapets.

THE GERMANS WORSE OFF THAN OUR MEN.

Our men are having an uncomfortable time grinning and bearing it in the same old way, which is wonderful,—but the great bulk from Germany on the other side of the barbed wire are much more miserable. This is not an amiable fiction to cheer the folks at home. It is a grim and sober truth, which is having a demoralising effect upon the enemy's spirits. That he is fearfully down-cast is proved in a minor way by the increasing number of men who crawl over to our lines and give themselves up, and who tell the most pitful stories of the misery of their lives. It is not only that many of their trenches are wetter than ours, but that the physique of the German soldier does not seem able to stand the hideous discomfort of them so well as ours. There were great rivers in the German trenches to the north of Hooge (where, at last, I thank God, we hold the higher grounds), and the enemy has gone to enormous trouble to drain the Bethwarde Lake, which oozed into them. The trenches are dryer now, but the ground in the neighbourhood is a morass, in which the German soldiers flounder, getting it "in the neck" in the literal and figurative sense of that expression.

But this horrible dampness is not the only cause of the Germans' low spirits opposite our lines. Our artillery is making life a horror to them. The days have gone by since this time a year ago when we had to suffer their shell-fire in something like silence sending back a poor retort in whizz-bangs to the daily frightfulness of their high explosives. The position is partly reversed. Month after month, thanks to the toil of our men at home, new guns have come out to us and new stores of ammunition. I have seen them crawling along the roads—6in. and 9.2in. "Aunt Marias" and "Grandmothers"—drawn by caterpillar traction engines moving along to convenient fields on which to pitch their camps. They are still coming along those steel tubes and high explosive shells. Not even the mud stops those caterpillar wheels, whose broad bands make moving platform over the ruts and rain-pools.

DAILY WORK OF THE GUNS.

Every day now there is a bombardment of the enemy's lines. For hours there is the rumble and roar of it, so that the life of the German soldiers in the trenches behind must be of a most hellish kind. It is impossible to know how much it costs them in actual casualties. One is apt to overestimate the result of even a great expenditure of shells. But merely as a nerve-shattering agent its effect is paralysing, when continued day after day as we are now doing.

But it is more than that. On one section of the line near St. Yves, in the Messines area, we have just destroyed an important and strongly fortified position known as the High Command Redoubt, flinging masses of masonry to the four winds and smashing up the machine-gun emplacements. In this part of the line also we made a chaos of thirty yards of German trenches, blowing the parapets to pieces and exposing their dug-outs and two farms behind the earthworks, which can now be swept with machine-gun fire. In other sections we have been busy knocking down parapets, and at night, when the working parties try to repair the damage, they also, poor wretches, come under flail of our machine-guns. It is not a matter for wonderment that the German soldiers who come to us prisoners should cry out against their fate and bemoan the awful horror of the war.

WHAT THE ENEMY IS DOING.

And yet it should not lead us to false optimism, nor even to the cheerful thought of Mr. Redmond that "we have the Germans beat" on the western front. The German artillery is still there, and although we have increased our own, those guns of theirs have not lost the power of their destructiveness. Nor is the enemy idle while we work. Every day and every week he is strengthening his lines so that if his man-power grows weaker he can still hold firm by man-saving machinery and defences.

Cupola forts are rising behind his trenches by which he can sweep the terrain in front of him with fewer men to the trench. And though he seems to be economising now and then in shells upon certain sections of the line, he is very prodigal at other times and in other places, so that no general weakness can be counted on.

We should be foolish if we underrated his formidable strength, and whenever our next offensive may come the enemy will still be hard to break. Before he is broken it will need enormous effort in every fibre of our national strength, and a great price in blood and treasure must still be paid for victory. That is the plain truth, which it is well to face.

A WOMAN'S MISERY

Pain in Back Tired Feeling, Scalding Pain, Cloudy Urine, Snappy Temper, Rheumatism.

All women suffer—some more than others—during some periods of their lives. Have you ever stopped to think why this should be? Long suffering women become so used to it as to think that they must suffer for the rest of their natural lives. This is wrong. Most of this suffering is absolutely unnecessary, and is in many cases due to kidney or bladder trouble—nothing more. And you can prove it.

Kidney and bladder trouble is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys were diseased or not it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body. Have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"?

People who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflamation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

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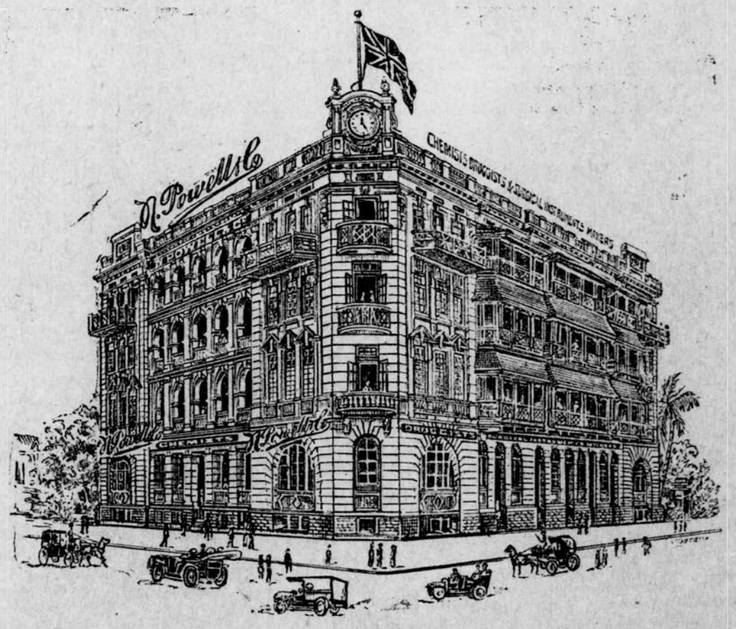

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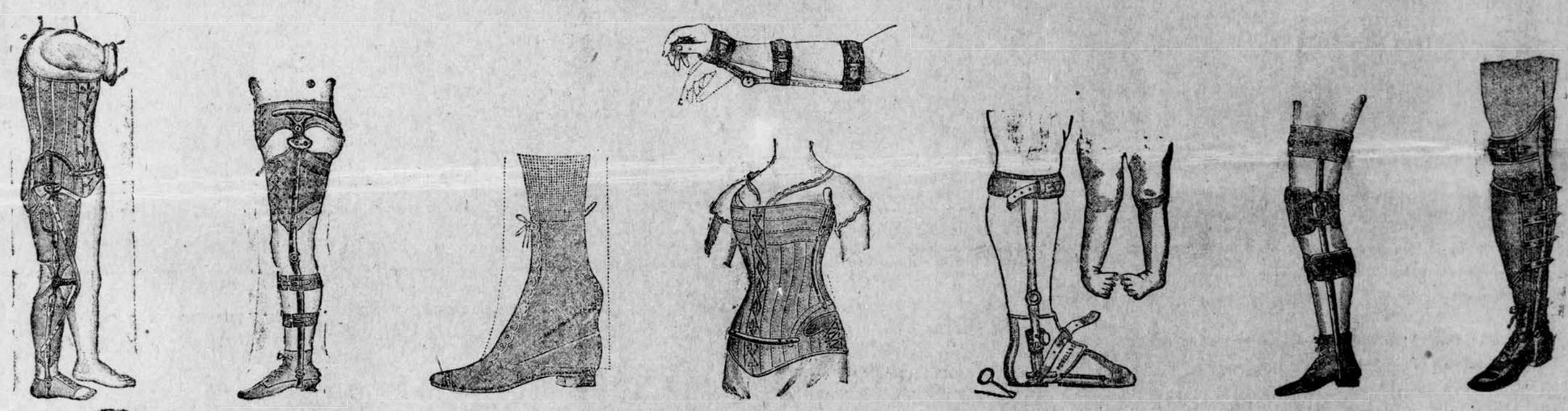

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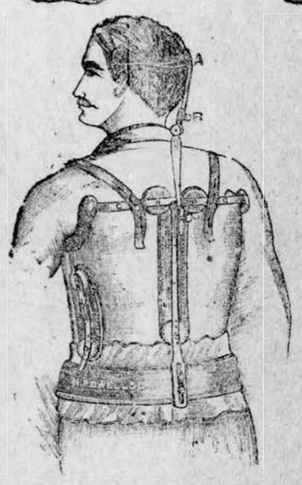

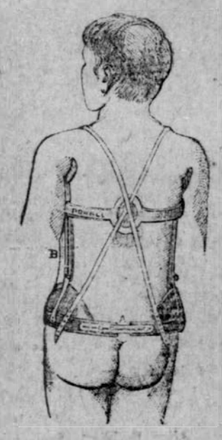

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